The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers per week 13 cents; subscribers by mail per year, $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14 1875. NO. 233.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Single Scull Race a Fizzle.

Cornell Beats Harvard, Brown and Princeton in the Freshman Race.

SINGLE SCULL RACE POSTPONED.

SARATOGA, July 13.—In the single scull race the entries were Kennedy, of Yale, and Weld, of Harvard. At the first signal to go Kennedy did not get of, and Weld was recalled. Finally Weld came over the course alone. Kennedy did not start. Weld was greeted with loud cheers as he came up. The Yale representative came up to the stand and said he had not seen the programme, but thought the single scull race came after the freshman

The College Committee, Messrs. Justis, Draytun and Ferry, with the concurrence of Wm. F. Roberts, President of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, and of James Watson, Umpire, have decided that there was no race to-day of single sculls, owing to the misunderstanding on the part of Yale, and that the race shall be pulled to-morrow, two hours after the start in the University race.

FRESHMAN RACE, BETWEEN CORNELL, HARVARD, BROWN AND PRINCETON—CORNELL THE WINNER.

At 12, M., the four freshman crews of Cornell, Harvard, Brown and Princeton, took positions for the race. After a few seconds wait a start was made in good order. The Brown boys got away first and, rowing a more rapid stroke than either of their competitors, soon showed decidedly in front. The sympathizers with Brown cheered lustily, nor was it till well toward the close that their enthusiasm had to subside. For two full miles the Brown crew kept the lead, and there was nearly a quarter of the third traversed before they were overtaken. Harvard, with a magnificent spurt, overtook the Brown crew, but not without a struggle was the leadership surrendered. Every energy was strained to hold its advance position, and the excitement among the spectators was of the intensest kind. At last the bow of the Harvard boat was driven to the front, amidst the cheering of Harvard onlookers. At this point, however, the field was again changed, for the Cornell men, who had until now been rowing third, lay to their oars and, with a dashing energy absolutely astonishing, drew up to the Brown men, got even, passed them, gained upon the Harvard boys, got even, entered into a desperate struggle for the first place and finally, with a spurt of astonishing brilliancy, went clear to the front and came home the winners by a length. Perhaps no more exciting bit of boating has ever been done between our colleges than took place between these freshmen in the last mile of the course, and no victory was ever more gallantly won. It was a clear triumph of pluck, nerve and good training. The Princeton men were last all the time, although not disgracefully so. The Princeton rowed a more rapid stroke than either of their competitors. The Cornell stroke was the longest.

The Cornell crew, as they came ashore, were picked up and carried on the shoulders of their friends along the front of the stand, amid enthusiastic huzzas and shouting. The ladies caught the contagion and waved parasols and handkerchiefs over the young victors. The race was a beautiful one. Not a foul occurred. Yale and Cornell are even in the betting on to-morrow's race.

The official order and time of the four boats, contestants in the freshman race, is announced as follows:

Cornell, 17 minutes, 32½ seconds; Harvard, 17 minutes, 37½ seconds; Brown, 17 minutes, 39¼ seconds; Princeton, 17 minutes, 49½ seconds.

THE NEWS CARRIED TO ITHACA.

ITHACA, July 13.—The victory of the Cornell freshman crew is received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Guns are being fired, flags raised, brooms elevated and a general spirit of rejoicing prevails.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LAST LONDON SERVICES BY MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, July 13.—At Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting last night, 188 clergymen of the Church of England were present, far outnumbering those of any other denomination. Canon Conway, of Westminster, occupied a seat on the platform. All present were deeply affected. Moody, while speaking, was so overcome with emotion that he had to stop, and was unable to conclude his address.

The following is the number of meetings held by Moody and Sankey in London during the past four months, with the aggregate attendance: Camberwell, sixty meetings, attended by 480,000 people; Victoria, forty-five meetings, attended by 40,000; the Opera House, sixty meetings, attended by 330,000; in the Bow, sixty meetings, attended by 600,000, and in Agricultural Hall, sixty meetings, attended by 720,000. Amount of money expended for building, printing, stewards, etc., $140,000. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have declined any compensation from the committee.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Southern Sclavonia party grossly exaggerated the Herzegovinian disturbances, which are entirely agrarian, originating in taxation. The Austro-Hungarian Turkey considers it unnecessary to send reinforcements to the scene of the troubles.

THE BRITISHERS KEEP CLEAR OF THE NEW YORK RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 13.—Patrons, Adjutant of the British team, telegraphs from Wimbledon: "I regret to say the Council will not allow the last proposed match for Saturday, between the Americans and representatives of the three British eights of 1874 and 1875, to be shot. We intend to offer the Americans a cup, which they may take back with them and shoot for at home."

LONDON, July 13.—Canon Conway, of Westminster, occupied a seat on the platform. All present were deeply affected. Moody, while speaking, was so overcome with emotion that he had to stop, and was unable to conclude his address.

SIR—In the two interviews I had with you on Indian affairs I was impressed with your earnest desire to do justice to the Indians, and with your philanthropic views on the whole Indian question. This must be my excuse, as a private citizen, for coming again to you to lay before you a statement of the wrongs committed on the Sioux Indians, mainly under my own observation during a recent visit to their country. My visit to this region was wholly in the interests of science, with no intention or wish to investigate Indian affairs. The frauds I observed were brought to my knowledge by Red Cloud, who implored me to carry his party to enter the "bad lands" until I had promised to submit his complaints to you in person. Since my interview with you upon this subject, I have been informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the United Sioux agency, and invited to lay a statement of facts before them. This I am quite ready to do whenever the committee request it. I must decline, however, to give my statement to the Interior Department alone, for the following reasons:

First, I have no confidence whatever in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs when they publicly announce their wish and determination to correct the present abuses in Indian management, because I have reason to know that they have long been aware of these abuses, and have made no sincere effort to reform them.

Second, in all my intercourse with these two officials their subject has manifestly been to find out, not so much what the frauds actually were, as the extent of my information concerning them, so as to prevent by every means in their power all publicity or exposure of them.

Third, The evidence now in my possession reflects unfavorably on both Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith.

For these reasons I have thought it best to lay before you, to whom, in accordance with my promise to Red Cloud, I made my first communication, the accompanying statement in detail, in the full confidence that the evidence presented will meet with the consideration its importance demands. In the statement which accompanies this letter I have given the results of my investigation into the affairs of the Red Cloud agency, the largest and most important in the West. These results clearly indicate both mismanagement and fraud, especially in the following particulars:

First, the agent, J. J. Saville, is wholly unfitted for his position and guilty of gross frauds upon the Indians in his charge.

Second, the number of Indians at this agency has been systematically overstated, for purposes which can only result in frauds.

Third, The last issue of annuity goods, which I witnessed, was a suspicious transction and, in part at least, fraudulent.

Fourth, The beef cattle given to the Indians have been very inferior, owing to the systematic frauds practiced by the agent and beef contractors.

Fifth, The pork issued to the Indians during my visit was not suitable for human fare.

Sixth, The flour was very inferior, and the evidence of fraud in this article is conclusive.

Seventh, The sugar and coffee issued were not good, although better than other supplies.

Eighth, The tobacco issued was rotten and of little or no use to the Indian.

Ninth, In consequence of fraud and mismanagement, the Indians suffered greatly during the past winter for want of food and clothing.

Tenth, The contract for freight from Cheyenne to the Red Cloud agency was fraudulent, as the true distance is 145 miles, while the contractor was paid for 212 miles.

I would especially call your attention to the evidence of fraud in beef cattle, as presented in the accompanying statement. This subject I investigated with great care, as beef is the principal article of food of the Sioux Indians, and the frauds I observed have caused great suffering among them, as well as great pecuniary loss to the Government. The statement as prepared is supported, in all its essential parts, by the testimony of officers of the army who were with me in my expedition, or at the Red Cloud agency. Among these officers are several personally known to you, and all are gentlemen of high character. Should any part of my statement be seriously questioned, I trust you will allow these gentlemen to be heard. If the commanding officers of all posts near Indian agencies, or other equally trustworthy and disinterested observers there, could likewise testify, I think it would be found that I have but faintly indicated the corruption pervading Indian affairs. I have purposely confined myself in this statement to a single agency, and mainly to the time of my visit, without reference to much other testimony which has come to me incidentally in the prosecution of my inquiries, showing frauds of equal magnitude at other points. This corruption, which is a constant source of discontent and hostility among the Indians themselves, is, in my judgment, a natural result of the loose and irresponsible system of furnishing the Indians with goods and supplies, a system that tends directly to invite fraud. I do not believe that anything but a radical change in this respect will prevent the continued demoralization of the Indian service. You alone have the will and the power to destroy that combination of bad men known as the "Indian Ring," who are debasing this service and thwarting the efforts of all who endeavor to bring to a full consummation your noble policy of peace.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] O. C. MARSH.

Yale College, July 10, 1875.

The letter is accompanied with a long and interesting statement, corroborating the points specified in the communication to the President.

THE TWEED RING SUITS — ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SWEENEY'S RETURN AND TRIAL.

It is now stated that an arrangement has been made between the District Attorney and Peter B. Sweeney's counsel, that Sweeney will return from Paris to meet the indictments against him for participating in the Tweed ring robberies, and bail in one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be accepted. It is also said that the work of restitution of ring plunder is soon to be begun, and that ex-Court House Commissioner Walsh will be the first one to hand over his share, amounting with interest to about $30,000. The gross plunder of the Tweed ring is placed at twenty-five million dollars, and the prosecution say that several of the ring criminals have offered to pay over various amounts, ranging from fifty thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. Sweeney still lives in handsome style in Paris, although all his property here is attached.

ARGUMENT ON REDUCTION OF TWEED'S BAIL.

Charles O'Connor and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court Chambers to-day, as counsel for the people, in obedience to an order to show cause why the order of bail in the new six million dollars civil suit against Wm. M. Tweed should not be vacated, or bail reduced from three millions to a reasonable amount, which Judge Field appeared for the defendant. The case is still on, and likely to occupy two days.

COUNTERFEITS OF ERIE, PA., WATER-BONDS.

A dangerous counterfeit is in circulation of the City of Erie, Pa., $500 and $1,000 Water Loan coupon bonds of 1857, due 1887.

THE ANNUAL ERIE ELECTION.

The election of Directors for the Erie Railroad occurred to-day. The following ticket was elected: Hugh J. Jewett, Edwin D. Morgan, John Taylor Johnston, Lucius Robinson, Marshall O. Roberts, H. S. Stebbins, Homer Ramsdell, H. B. Cromer, S. L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, R. S. Grant, Cortlandt Parker, S. S. Guthrie, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Asa Packer, Samuel Sloan and Thomas Dickson. The whole number of votes cast was 262,485, representing $26,248,500 worth of stock. Of these the Jewett ticket received 261,732 votes while the opposition ticket, containing the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Livingston and others, received 750 votes. Mr. Livingston challenged votes on the ground that a number of shareholders had voted by proxy, but the inspectors of the election declared the votes legal.

A cable dispatch from London says that Sir Edwin Watkins, who has accepted the Chairmanship of the Erie Protection Commission, will sail for the United States in two weeks.

CINCINNATI.

Rise of the Licking, Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers—Coal Fleets Destroyed—Great Loss of Property at Cincinnati and Cattlettsburg, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The frequent and copious rains of the past few weeks have swollen all the streams in this vicinity. The Licking river began rising rapidly yesterday, and at two o'clock this morning was reported ten feet higher than the Ohio at that hour. The floating coal elevator of Gordon & McGuire, moored at the Cincinnati landing, was struck by a large tree and immediately sunk, together with four barges and thirty thousand bushels of coal. A number of other barges were torn from their moorings and carried down the stream. One fleet carried with it four men, who were rescued with great risk of life. The loss by this freshet, as far as ascertained, is estimated at over $200,000.

The *Commercial's* Cattlettsburg, Kentucky, special says the Big Sandy river commenced rising rapidly yesterday noon, and by night was running at flood height. The steamer Sam Cravens was swamped in the mouth of the river. This morning the Thompson House and a dwelling on Front street were washed away by water undermining the banks, which fell in. The Sherman House and several residences on Front street are momentarily expected to be destroyed.

At Lotisa, Kentucky, the Big Sandy is reported with forty feet of water in the channel and rising.

At Huntington, West Virginia, the Ohio river has risen fifteen feet since last evening.

AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATION.

Second Annual Session at Buffalo—Josiah Cohn, of Pittsburgh, Elected President—Steps Taken for Founding a College.

BUFFALO, July 13.—The second annual session of the American Hebrew Congregation convened this morning, to establish a Hebrew college. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States. Josiah Cohn, of Pittsburgh, was elected President; Henry Brock, of Buffalo, Vice President; Lippman Levy, of Cincinnati, Secretary; S. J. Levenson, of Evansville, Ind., Assistant Secretary. The annual reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were received and approved, after which a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session speeches were made by President Cohn, of Pittsburgh; Rev. A. A. Kramer, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. L. Meyer, of Indianapolis; Rev. Dr. Falk, of Buffalo, and Rev. Dr. Henry Gerzoni, of Atlanta, Ga., urging the various Hebrew congregations of the United States to assist in the establishment of a college.

Upon the motion of Mr. Kramer, resolutions were adopted embodying the idea, setting forth the objects of such a college and pleading for the hearty co-operation of Hebrew people throughout the land.

Additional delegates were received from all parts of the United States, making the number present about 150. The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Punishing the Lawrence Rioters.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 13.—The excitement regarding the riot last night still continues. No further casualties are reported. Nine policemen are off duty on account of injuries. The wounded will all recover. The rioters to-day were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The vacillation and inefficiency of the persons having the immediate control of the police, is universally condemned, while the courage of the Mayor is praised.

A Philadelphia Clergyman Acquitted of Serious Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Council of Baptist clergy to investigate the charges preferred against Rev. Mr. Bott, of improper intimacy with certain ladies of his congregation in the Twelfth Baptist church, met yesterday afternoon and continued in session until this morning. They finally agreed upon a verdict of not guilty, holding the pastor altogether blameless.

A Lowell Brute Kicks His Wife to Death.

LOWELL, Mass., July 13.—Mrs. Dunn, wife of a laborer of this city, was kicked to death this afternoon by her husband, who wanted money from her, but was refused. Dunn is under arrest.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandize, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Control of Customs and Internal Revenue Special Agents Transferred to the Solicitor of the Treasury—No Prospect of the President's Return to Business This Month—Congressman Farwell Presents the Report of Local Architects on the Condition of the Chicago Postoffice Building—They Represent the Foundations as Secure and Recommend that the Work Proceed—Important Special Cabinet Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1875.

Control of Special Agents Transferred to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow issue an order tranferring the special agents of the customs branch to the control of the Solicitor. This, with the transfer of the special agents of the internal revenue, will vastly increase the importance of the Solicitor's office.

The President Indefinitely Absent.

There is no prospect of the President's returning here to hold a Cabinet meeting during July. He has returned to Long Branch, and no member of the Cabinet has received any intimation as to when he will be here to transact business.

Report of Local Architects on the Chicago Postoffice.

The Chicago City Councils having appointed a committee of local architects to examine the foundations of the new postoffice in that city, Congressman Farwell to-day arrived here and presented their report to Secretary Bristow, asking that work on the building be resumed. The Chicago architects declare that Mullett's foundations are solid and fully capable of sustaining the required weight, and that there is no reason why the work should not go forward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1875.

A PAPER FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Fred. Douglass, Professors Langston and Wilson, and Rev. George W. Williams held a meeting with other colored people last night, and took the initial steps toward starting a weekly paper here devoted to the interests of the negro.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following gaugers have been appointed: Frank M. Clements, First Wisconsin district; E. J. Pearce, Fifth Illinois; Geo. H. Goodell, First Missouri. The following storekeepers have also been appointed: Robt B. Fraser, Sixth Kentucky; Baker B. Pegram, First Missouri; Wm. J. Little, Second Kentucky; Robt. C. Sounders, Second Kentucky.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING—OUR CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA CONSIDERED—IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

An extraordinary council of Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met to-day in the Department of State, continuing in session about three hours. All were present, excepting Secretary Belknap, who is absent in the West. The subject of our claims against Venezuela was laid before the Council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our Minister to that country, and stated the general drift of the case. It appears by recollection that in December, 1872, the President announced that the Government of Venezuela had made no further payments on account of the awards of the Commission of 1866, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form among nations, would, like all preferred debts, seem to deserve a preference over the other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the notice of Congress in such action as might be deemed proper. In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the awards of the Joint Commission under the Convention, and the Venezuela Government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which excluded all doubt of the earnestness of our Government in its demand for the payment of the amount due. But there was no satisfactory response, on the part of the Venezuelan Government. In 1873, the President, in his annual message, said to Congress: "It is apprehended that the Government does not realize the character of its obligation under that Convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing those claims springs, in part at least, from real difficulty in discharging them, in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration." Since then our Minister at Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of the claims, but without avail. The present Venezuelan Government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the privilege of designating the particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. This our Government will not consent, the proposition, apart from other considerations, being contrary to the terms of the Convention. The Venezuelan Government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid on the stipulation required, our Minister to Venezuela will probably be withdrawn.

CAPE MAY REGATTA.

Vindex Wins the Thousand Dollar Prize.

CAPE MAY, July 13.—The regatta started fairly this morning. The Idler passed the flag-boat first, followed closely by the Resolute, Mohawk, Eva and Dreadnaught. The sloop Sadie made a pretty dash, and the last craft out was the Sunshine. Calculation of the start is made from the time of passing the steamer and flag-boat.

The yachts came in in the following order: Mohawk first, Idler second, Resolute third, Rambler fourth, Madeline fifth, Eva sixth, Dreadnaught seventh, Vindex eighth and Sadie Ninth, Vindex winning the thousand dollar prize for sloops.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The weather was very favorable for the yacht race to-day. The wind, at the time of starting, was blowing freshly from the south. Long Branch, the hotel porches and all other eligible positions were crowded with spectators. At 10:25 the first gun was fired, and the second gun ten minutes later, when the yachts made for the line. In about a minute and a half the first boat, the schooner Idler, passed and stood on her course, with every sail drawing. In quick order followed the schooners Resolute and Rambler. At 10:43 the Mohawk, closely hugged by the schooner Eva, passed out. The sixth boat was the sloop Sadie. One after another passed until just before the fifteen-minute gun, shutting out competitors, the fourteenth and last yacht made the line. As the vessels got fairly on the course and stood out to sea, the sight was exceedingly beautiful, and all were recompensed for yesterday's disappointments. Shortly before two o'clock the fleet came in sight on the return trip. All were pretty well together. By 2:15 all were in sight, with the Eva apparently leading, well to windward. The Mohawk appeared about fourth, with the fresh breeze which had got round a little to west. The Mohawk crossed the line at 2:26. In a minute and a half the Idler passed and was received with two guns from the Tallapoosa. In another minute and a half the Resolute sailed by, third. After an interval of ten minutes and a half the Rambler was saluted the fourth, and in a minute and a half more the Madeline came in, fifth. The sixth yacht to cross the line was the Eva, at 2:45. The Dreadnaught was seventh, at 2:52, the eighth was the first sloop, the Vindex, for which the gun was fired at 2:53. Next came the sloop Sadie, at 3:05. This makes the Vindex winner of the thousand dollar prize for sloops. The finish was very exciting, the handling of the yachts being superb.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, westerly or southerly winds, slightly warmer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

President Grant and Governor Hartranft, his guest, visited Cape May yesterday.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that an explanation will be demanded of Germany for secret soundings taken last week by a Prussian vessel.

The steamers Idaho and Algeria, from Liverpool; Amerique, from Havre; Canada, from London, and Frisia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Base Ball.—At New York, St. Louis Browns 9, Mutuals 7. At Providence, Chicagos 13, Rhode Islands 6. At Cincinnati, St. Louis Reds 7, Covington Stars 0.

Five bales of the new crop of cotton are expected to arrive at Brashear to-morrow, to be shipped thence by rail to New Orleans. The first receipts of the Rio Grande crop of last year arrived July 13th. No new cotton is expected from the Mississippi Valley for four weeks.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

Preliminary Exercises at Raleigh—Fraternal Greetings and Welcoming Addresses.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The Cotton Congress met here to-day, President Butler in the chair. Governor Brogden welcomed the members to the capital of the State. He said it only remained for our people—and particularly our mechanical, manufacturing and farming interests—to work together harmoniously, advisedly and energetically, to make this country all that its most ardent friends could wish, the pride of our own people and the admiration and envy of the world. And in this effort the people of the South and of the great West had much to do, as upon their exertions depended the success of every enterprise in this great country. The South should depend to a much greater extent upon her own resources, if she ever wished to become prosperous and independent. We needed more manufacturies of every character, a greater diversity in our corps and a more harmonious working together of those interests which are so identical.

Col. Butler, in behalf of the Congress, thanked the Governor and people for this welcome to the capital.

F. H. Rusbee, on behalf of the Mayor, extended a hearty welcome to the representatives of the great West present. Deplore it as much as we may, the West was the granary and smoke house of the whole South, and the commingling of representatives of the two sections was peculiarly appropriate. He said the time will soon come, nay, has already come, when the child en of Georgia will read with glowing admiration the matchless deeds of the gallant McPherson, and the youth of Illinois and Iowa will learn a lesson of heroic patriotism and sacred devotion to duty at the grave of Jackson.

Dr. Maxwell, of Tennessee, responded to Mr. Rusbee, in behalf of the Congress. He returned, in touching terms, the thanks of the body for the hearty welcome which had been extended to those whom he represented. One of the principal objects of the Congress was to unite more thoroughly in every interest of this whole country, and the welcome extended here to those of the great West, as well as those of the South, would tend to weld together more thoroughly the two sections.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, are Hon. R. Starkland, of Iowa; Judge J. D. Jones, of Arkansas; Col. D. E. Butler, of Georgia; A. M. Sims, of South Carolina, and Dr. W. Maxwell, of Tennessee. Many others are expected to-night and in the morning.

The Commission appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, has opened its session in Liverpool.

The "Columbia Oil Burner"

Will be in operation on Thursday, 15th instant, at the window of the showrooms of Messrs. Cunningham & Ilmsen, on Twenty-sixth street, South Side.

Manufacturers generally are respectfully invited to call and see the workings of this "Columbia Oil Burner." The Fourth street Birmingham street cars pass within one square of the works.

GEORGE A. Q. MILLER,
Supt. C. O. B.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

The Largest and Cheapest FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Headquarters for WHITE RIVER FLOUR, IRISH SOAP, CHEESE, SALT, LIME, &c.

☞ No Retail House Connected.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOTEL CLERK—IN A first-class Hotel in a neighboring city; must be an unmarried man, with good references; situation permanent. Address HOTEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, containing 4 Rooms, Outbuilding and Lot. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Outbuilding and Hall. Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x100, with Shade Trees. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 3 Chambers, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. Rent, $25 per month. Front street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 10 rooms, Hall, Bath and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Rent $35 per month. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, Outbuildings, Yard, &c. Rent $15 per month. In first rate order. Rent, $30 00 per month. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER, Rough and Finished Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Surface Planer, 1 Large Upright Boiler, Marine, 8x36 Engine, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. CHICKERING & CO., 141 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS of new and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand at the Foundry, corner Main avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, 10 to 30 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Part Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW 4 and second-hand Engines and Rollers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Shipped to any part. Address the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street, R. MUNROE, Successor to J. H. MUNROE & CO.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. Lot 22 feet front, by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold very low and upon accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR APPROVED property, 3-4 of an acre of Land on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh; also, 97½ acres of Land (suitable for dairy) in the city of Pittsburgh, one-half mile from station on the A. V. R. R. The Land is Superior Farming Land, all under fence, lays very nicely, and is rich. Also, and would suit a gardener, etc. There is a two-story House and good Stable, good Spring of Water, etc., on the premises. Also, 50 acres of Land in Moon township, Allegheny county, at a low price. For further particulars inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The Farm Residence of John Wilson, on the Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railroad. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. Dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in the district in Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $30,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold, which can be had on easy terms and low prices for city property. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY, to elect Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Girard Savings Bank, No. 64 Federal street, Allegheny, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

B. M'CRACKEN, Secretary.

☞ UNITED SAVINGS BANK.—The Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at Banking House on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

W. B. BROWN, Jr., Cashier.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

PRICES 25c. HIGHER!

Dealers should not fail to have a stock of Flour on hand made from Old Wheat, as New will not give satisfaction.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share), out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1875.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Board of Managers of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, on and after Tuesday, the 13th inst.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1875.

☞ MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Office 87 Wood street—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the earnings of the last six months, two dollars payable on demand, and two dollars to be credited on Stock Notes.

JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share), out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 20—OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 100 Fourth avenue—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.

J. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

☞ OFFICE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT ($2 50 Per Share), on Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

P. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND — PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. (Hand street.)—The Managers of this Comp ny have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable forthwith by the Treasurer of the Citizens' National Bank.

R. H. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1875.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

W. M'CANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1875.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 15th.

J. F. STARK, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1875.

NOTICES.

☞ TEACHERS WANTED.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of WILKINS SCHOOL DISTRICT at the BRADDOCK HOUSE, in WILKINSBURG, on MONDAY, on FRIDAY, JULY 23D, INST., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering Teachers for the Schools of the District.

HENRY R. CHALFANT, Secretary.
Turtle Creek, Pa.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY CITY.—All persons using Illuminating Gas should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office. It is their duty to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the Mayor's office, corner of Diamond and Market, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Democratic rallying cry in Ohio is "Hurrah for old whisky-and-water Sham Cary.

THE foot-prints of ROBERT DALE OWEN are indeed upon the boundaries of another world. He is already dead a-top, and will soon be in his grave.

THERE is a rumor in New York literary circles that WHITELAW REID has become a convert to the Buddhist religion. This is not improbable. It is understood that he considers himself to be the only phenomenon of his kind, and that, like the Buddha, he contemplates himself alone.

THE latest news from the syndicate is said to indicate that they will decide to take their option for the new five per cent loan. The sales within the last month have greatly improved, and the syndicate has already called for more bonds than the amount of the last subscription.

THE plains of Kansas are tasseled with plenty. The crops over the bulk of the State are unparalleled for heaviness of yield and breadth of acreage, and it is calculated that the exportable surplus of wheat will rise to 13,000,000 bushels, considerably exceeding that of California.

THE editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* knows how it is himself, and therefore, speaking from the depths of his inner consciousness admits that "a single commonplace man writing for a public journal can do more harm per annum than forty-eight of the most experienced lunatics."

THE Missouri river above St. Louis is swollen to such a degree, and is so encroaching on the approaches to the big bridge, that it is feared the costly structure itself is in danger. The worst of the matter is, that even if the bridge were swept away the gigantic mortgage on it would still remain.

THE produce exports from New York last week were $6,190,158, and the specie exports, $2,569,695. The total exports of produce since the first of January are $127,942,150, against $152,367,863 in 1874. The total exports of specie during the same period are $55,160,611, against $31,637,580 for the same time last year.

GOV. BIGLER is, it seems, a sort o' candidate and sort o' not. He is *not* a candidate for the nomination, but if nominated he will not decline. He reminds us of the young hunter who shot at a calf, supposing it to be a deer, and excused himself, when reproached with his blunder, by saying that he shot so as to hit it, if a deer, and to miss it, if a calf.

GEORGIA, the "Empire State" of the South, has a total school population of 394,067; and the Legislature has appropriated for their education the astonishing sum of $180,000, or less than fifty cents each for the year. Such is the estimate which Southern Democrats place on the value and importance of those pillars of free institutions, the public schools.

THE *Courier-Journal* whines: "Let the South but have a few years of peace, a few years of freedom from bayonet rule, and it will show the world that there is life in the old land yet." Who is making war on the South or prodding it with bayonets? Neither the Government, nor the people of the North, have omitted any opportunity to close the wounds of war. All that has been insisted on is, that the fight was not for naught, and that all the amendments to the Constitution *must* stand.

GEN. TOM EWING and LEWIS D. CAMPBELL are quarreling over the paternity of the Ohio Democratic platform. Each claims it as his own, and in the progress of the controversy over it, CAMPBELL says EWING is a "forger" and EWING says CAMPBELL is a "falsifier." If they only knew it, the platform itself is as disgraceful to its real author, whoever he may be, as either forgery or falsification would be. There is no honor in it to quarrel over; and we do not see why any one should want to father such a nasty, dirty brat.

THE Levant *Herald* states that NICEPHORUS, a Greek monk of the Convent of the Apostles, has, on the 23d ult., died very lately, at the great age of a hundred and seventeen years; and it is added that he is the monk referred to by Lord BYRON, in the forty-ninth stanza of the second canto of "Childe Harold." Inasmuch as the poet was at "Monastic Zitza" in October, 1809, when he was not quite twenty-two years old, NICEPHORUS, who was born in 1758, must have been fifty-one. BYRON survived the visit only fourteen years and a half, so the monk outlived it almost sixty-six years.

A CASE has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in which the law of negligence is made to apply to parties obstructing streets, the court holding that they are responsible for accidents to life, limb or property indirectly growing out of such obstructions. A collision between two teams, by which a boy received injuries resulting in death, having been traced back to the fact that it was caused by the unlawful occupancy of the street with a sandheap, the owner was mulcted in damages to the amount of two thousand dollars, the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the court below. This is sound equity and common sense.

IT IS stated that there is a disposition to pay up arrears of taxes in New Orleans, and that many large property holders who have failed in their payments for years are now coming forward and settling. That's creditable, so far as it goes. But it is exactly the reverse of creditable that payment should so long have been withheld. We have always maintained that the people of the South were not nearly so poor as they professed to be, and here is proof conclusive of the fact. By far the largest portion of the miseries of that section since the war have been self-inflicted. It is to be hoped they have at length gotten over their suicidal sulk.

THE latest advices from Europe in regard to the weather and the condition of the crops there point to the most unmistakable manner to a large export demand for our grain, and the farmers, learning wisdom from experience, will undoubtedly meet this demand with unusual promptness. Such a course would be clearly for their best interests, as the present crops will be raised upon cheaper labor and cheaper supplies than for many years past; so that they can sell their products at comparatively low prices and still make more money than upon preceding harvests. The vivifying results of this demand will be felt through all the ramifications of trade.

THE great trouble with hydraulic engines has thus far been the great waste of water, and that leaking could not be prevented. A Chicago mechanic has just invented an engine which, it is claimed, completely obviates this trouble, and leaves no possibility of leakage. The hydraulic engines in use at present are mainly made serviceable for elevating and holding purposes. The new engine, on the contrary, can be adapted to any kind of work for which steam has to be used. It consists of four cylinders, the two outer forming the engine proper, and the inner ones forming the cases for the valve-boxes. The valves consists of two pistons balanced on an equilibrium and worked by two eccentrics. The pistons are guided by a parallel motion on top of each cylinder. The supply is provided with a large air-chamber, to prevent the pipe from bursting if the water is shut off suddenly. This engine is claimed to be unequaled for simplicity, durability and economy, and will, it is thought by practical mechanicians, supersede steam engines and every other power wherever the supply and pressure of water are sufficient. It requires no engineer to work it, and it obviates all the risks of fire and steam.

THE PEOPLES' PARTY IN CHICAGO.

There was great rejoicing among the "Independent" voters of the country when the "Peoples' party" carried the Chicago municipal election. It was held to be a great triumph of the people over the politicians; of independent over partisan action; of honest and incorruptible men over corrupt political organizations. Gushing reformers rejoiced over it as an evidence of the emancipation of the masses from political control, and hailed it as the dawn of a new era, in which honesty and capacity were to be the only rule. Municipal government was to be freed from the tyranny of party control, and the millennium was to be ushered in with the spectacle of a city free from the taint of politics and clear from the filth of jobbery.

Chicago has now enjoyed this happy millennial state for a couple of years or so. She has given it a fair trial, and has reaped all the advantages which political independence can give her. And how has she fared under this new control? Let the Chicago *Tribune* answer. Referring to certain threats of revelations made by one of the Police Commissioners of that city, it says:

"This language can only refer to the infamous condition of things that has prevailed in this city since the advent of the "People's party" in office. Riot, indecency, crime and dissipation have run wild. There has been no serious effort to check or punish the career of crime. Vice of all kinds has been unrestrained and unhidden. The announcement of the success of the "People's party" was sufficient to bring to Chicago a horde of gamblers, thieves and confidence men from all the cities in the country where the authorities were prosecuting them. They found here a cordial reception, full scope and a fertile field. The doors of gambling-houses were thrown wide open. Headquarters for thieves and bunko-men were established and generally known. Houses of prostitution were opened on the principal thoroughfares with the thin disguise of a saloon or cigar shop in front. Burglaries have increased at a frightful rate. Sneak-thieves and pickpockets followed in the wake. The "fences," under the name of pawnbrokers and junk shops, have done a thriving business. People who have been robbed have generally been able to recover their property by a sacrifice of a portion of it, or the payment in money of a large part of its value, but not otherwise, and the thieves have rarely been apprehended and brought to trial. There has not been a day when there was not some glaring piece of "bunkoing" or other device for swindling strangers out of their money. It is currently reported and generally believed that there is a regular organization of confidence men and thieves under the control of a notorious gambler, who takes a strong hand in all the elections. There have been the most notorious frauds in the local elections, at which repeating and ballot-box stuffing have been almost openly practiced. All these things are matters of common notoriety."

This is not a picture of our drawing. It is the sober acknowledgment of one who knows whereof he speaks. It is not volunteered testimony, but has been extorted, as it were, from the sufferings of a terribly misgoverned people. The "Peoples party" is thus, confessedly, the worst party that ever yet existed, if this is a specimen of its rule. Even Tammany pales its ineffectual fires before the lurid glare of this infamy, and the Cincinnati Democratic thieves hide their diminished heads when they compare themselves with the reformers of Chicago. Party mismanagement of city affairs is bad enough in New York and Cincinnati; but Chicago, without a party, throws them both into the shade.

Manifestly, then, this kind of movement is no relief from party maladministration. If an existing political party misgoverns a city the party can be held responsible for it, and be made to suffer on account of it; but who or what is to be responsible for the acts of a "People's party?" It is not a party, at all, but a mere temporary agglomeration of diverse elements; and having no party pride, nor sense of shame, nor consciousness of responsibility, it has thrown off all the restraints of honor, and become a mere band of thieves. Clearly reform in municipal affairs does not lie in that direction.

THE Tammany Ring, in 1870, offered any amount of money to the New York *Times* to cease its attacks on them, and to NAST to stop his caricatures of them. The offers were urgently pressed, and as the men who made them had succeeded in subsidizing all the other papers in the city, they could not understand why they were not accepted, any more than they can understand, now, why the people will not believe them to be honest and true friends of reform. CONNOLLY, Boss TWEED's City Controller, it now appears from a statement published in the *North American Review* signed by CHARLES H. WINGATE, made desperate efforts to silence the *Times*. Mr. WINGATE says:

"Hall wrote a whining letter to the editor of the *Times*, begging exemption from personal attacks, on the plea of old personal friendship and former connection with the paper. Mr. Jones replied that for Mayor Hall he had no criticisms; that the Mayor of New York must be responsible for and bear the odium of his official acts. Connolly made like advances, and in a highly characteristic manner. Three times he sought an interview with Mr. Jones at his house. The first time he turned back. The second time, after ringing the bell, he sneaked away before the door was opened; and, having mustered up courage for a third venture, he this time was informed that Mr. Jones was out. He then requested an interview with the latter in his counsel's office, and there, with much emotion, offered great sums of money if the *Times* would cease its clamor. "For God's sake, try and stop these attacks! You can have everything you want. If five millions are needed, you shall have it in five minutes." Mr. Jones refused even to consider his proposition, and at once left the room. Similar advances were made to Mr. Pennings, as well as to Mr. Nast. Both were offered well nigh unlimited sums of money if they would but agree to leave New York and go abroad. Ingersoll, with that odd family of address in which the Ring delighted, is reported to have one day said to the latter: 'Tommy, if you will take a trip to Europe for a year, you can have your expenses paid, and a new house will be built ready for your return, without paying a cent for it.' Both artist and editor, however, were obdurate, and declined the tempting offer."

IN HIS last letter from the South to the New York *Herald*, CHARLES NORDHOFF says that the increase in taxation in those States, of which such bitter local complaint has been made, and upon which the Northern Democratic press has so incessantly rung the changes, arises chiefly out of the fact that the former slaves are now citizens, who are taught in schools, tried in courts of justice, confined in State or other prisons, supported in asylums, and in many other ways are, as all citizens are, a source of public expense. He adds: "In Alabama, just now, for instance, the Democrats, who are in power, begin to discover that 'the price of government has gone up,' and that they cannot very greatly lower the taxes against which, among other things, they have long grumbled." With reference to that worthless, cut-throat class of Southern whites in denouncing whom General SHERIDAN drew upon his devoted head the blighting malisons of the *Post*, Mr. NORDHOFF says:

They are gamblers and political bummers; they drink whisky and swagger in bar-rooms, armed with revolvers and knives, and it was for some years their habit, when they needed excitement, to 'shoot a nigger.' They are mainly the descendants of the poor white and negro trader class in the South, and naturally despise honest labor and take readily to brute force. They have sufficient education to make them a political harangue, and they are a curse to the community. It was these wretches that Sheridan called 'banditti.' To have hung them by the dozen would have been the first duty of a good ruler in Louisiana."

In Mississippi, the writer states, that class "forms still the most vociferous part of the Democratic party." For some unexplained reason the Democratic press seems to have wholly lost interest in these letters.

THE Indiana Democracy, it will be remembered, entered the campaign of 1874 with high-sounding promises, and under the pressure of hard times the people took them a lease of power. They shamefully abused the trust, demonstrating their incapacity so completely, in the legislative branch, as to earn the *soubriquet* "The Fool Legislature;" and by this contemptuous phrase, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, it is now invariably referred to. So, too, while the best sentiment of the business part of the community is thus thoroughly aroused to the paramount importance of redeeming the State from its humiliation and disgrace, the religious and moral elements are equally agitated by the shadow of the Roman Catholic attack upon the common school system, projected into that State from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky by the archiepiscopal diocese having Cincinnati for its see. This influence is decidedly potential, and, combined with the well-grounded alarm at the incompetency or dishonesty of the Democratic administration will, it is confidently predicted, result in a sweeping Republican victory at the next election. Everywhere the skies are brightening; life, vigor and enthusiasm being infused into the Republicans, while the Democracy are correspondingly overwhelmed with chagrin and dismay.

IN A suit against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, by a widow, to recover damages for the loss of her husband by the sinking of the steamer Atlantic on the coast of Nova Scotia, in April, 1873, the company admitted that the vessel was lost through the negligence of the captain, and the jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of £5,000, equal to $25,000. The liability of a steamship company for lives lost through casualties resulting from the negligence or incapacity of the company's employees is thus fully established; and, as the Schiller is now proved to have been lost through the neglect of her captain to take the customary soundings, it is to be hoped that those who were bereaved by that disaster will unite in making the company pay full damages. There will be more care when there is a certainty ahead of having to pay roundly for the want of it.

THE recent decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Macoupin county, Illinois, bond case, to the effect that the supervisors are personally responsible to the bondholders in case they refuse to levy the tax required, will no doubt apply to the Missouri bond cases as well, making the county courts liable in like manner; and the St. Louis *Republican* is therefore moved to say:

"There is one thing toward which these and all pending decisions in the county bond cases in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa inexorably tend, and that is that the bonds will have to be paid at last. There seems to be no escape from this conclusion, and the people of all these counties that are resisting payment of their bonded debts may as well look it in the face."

Some of these bonds are held in Pennsylvania, and the decision will be received with unqualified satisfaction and approval.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Judge not: the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see.
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

It is squally at Long Branch.

This is the crucial day for those college crews.

Most of the gold in the Black Hills is of the greenback species.

A stroke of lightning tore an Atlanta Bible all to pieces the other day.

New York city has come to her milk, and says she has had too much of it.

Hempen neckties are much in use, just now. The fashion is old, but enduring.

Rushing to Europe seems to be the chief business of the day—and it is a great one.

The survey of the Black Hills will not be completed before September or October.

Seventeen colleges will to-day be on the tenter-hooks of anxiety ull the regatta is car.

The Baltimore packers are preparing to do an unusually large business in canning peaches.

The potato bug is doing great damage in Connecticut, Western Massachusetts and Vermont.

That peculiar form of insanity which is known as the Saratoga Regatta will be exhibited to-day.

Several hundred more Mennonites are on their way to the Canadian Dominion, fresh from Europe.

There is talk in Western Texas of establishing a new State, with San Antonia as the proposed capital.

Since the fall of the Roman Empire there has never been a government whose strong side has been public works.

We shall soon have a standard book on tunnels, bringing the science of boring through mountains up to date.

Colorado is getting ready to put in a claim to the much mystified authorship of the Saxe Holm stories in Scribner.

An enormous cuttlefish was recently captured off the coast of Galway. The eyes of the animal were fifteen inches in diameter.

Treasurer New is about to interfere with flirtations, hoping to put a stop to the old thing. He'd better confine his labors to the possible.

Chicago has a saloon keeper who has emporarily stopped selling cheap whisky n order to edit a journal in the interest of Catholicism.

Many of the New England manufactories are stopping work or reducing the number of their workmen on account of the dull times.

There, too. The London *Times* observes that "the half-year just closing, so far as he banks are concerned, has been a bad one, as everybody knows."

The prospects for the cranberry crop are said to be the best ever known since the cultivation of the sugar-devouring terror of boarding houses was begun.

The volume of water in the Colorado river equals that of Niagara, and the current in the great canyon attains a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour.

We are soon to have a book on the "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," to contain biographies of many of its sons who took part in the war of the rebellion.

Gold has been discovered on the north shore of Lake Superior, and a quarter of a ton of the gold-bearing rock is *en route* for Wyandotte, Mich., where it will be assayed.

Now that lying is useless about the peach crop, all its powers are concentrated on the apple crop, which, we are solemnly assured, can come to nothing but nothing.

"The *Micropus Leucopteros*, belonging to the family of *Kyganidæ* of the sub-order of *Heleroptera*," is devastating Indiana. But it's only the chinch bug with his scientific label on.

The navy is rapidly being put in better condition. A number of almost worthless ships are now on their way home. Their places will be supplied by new vessels built and building.

About a hundred Hungarian families have settled in Clayton county, Iowa, within a short time past, and more are coming. Their principal occupation is stock raising —probably on Hungarian grass.

To-morrow is St. Swithin's Day, respecting which an ancient prophecy runs as follows:

"St. Swithin's Day, gif ye do rain, for forty
days it will remain.
St. Swithin's Day, and gif ye be fair, for forty
days 'twill rain nae mair."

PERSONAL.

F. E. Sawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the bank note companies as their agent to look after their interests in Washington.

Robert Dale's ruling delusion is that he has succeeded to the title and estate of his great-grandparent, the Earl of Breddisbaine, who flourished in Scotland several centuries ago.

General Jo Lane is still alive and vigorous. He killed a panther near Roseling, Oregon, about the 1st of July and delivered an oration on the 5th. Jo is nearly as old as Bill Allen.

Although not officially announced, it is understood that the Rev. J. G. Shipman, of Lexington, Ky., declines the Bishopric of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to which he was elected in June last. It is the second clergyman who has declined the office within the last six months.

Ten years ago Bamba wasa bright Egyptian girl being educated as a convert to Christianity at the mission in Cairo. She married the Rajah Duleep Singh, and her husband likes her so well that on every anniversary of the wedding he has sent the mission a sum in gold equal to $5,000.

The First Presbyterian church of Louisville and its pastor, the Rev. S. R. Wilson, having withdrawn from, and Mr. Wilson having been repudiated by, the Louisville Presbytery, connected with the Southern General Assembly, have been received into that connected with the Northern Assembly.

Col. H. C. Derrick, of Halifax county, Va., a prominent officer in the engineer service on the rebel side in the late war, has received from the Khedive of Egypt, on the recommendation of Gen. Sherman, the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel in the engineer service of the Egyptian army.

Private letters from Miss Susan B. Anthony state that there is no hope of the recovery of her brother, Col. D. R. Anthony, who was shot by Embry at Leavenworth, Kansas, some months since. His life has been prolonged thus far by a maintenance of perfect quiet, but any movement of his head may cause death by a reopening of the wound.

A curious document was produced at the Bowdoin College commencement dinner, last week, by one of their fellow-classmates of 1825, in the shape of a wager between Nathaniel Hawthorne and Jonathan Cilley, November 14, 1824, Cilley betting a barrel of old Madeira wine that twelve years from that day Hawthorne would be married or a widower. Cilley lost and was preparing to pay the forfeit when he fell in a duel.

POLITICAL.

State.

Mr. William Nead, at present one of the Guardians of the Poor in Philadelphia, is spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

The Erie *Observer* says that Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith "is not a candidate in the sense of thrusting himself forward for the nomination for Governor," yet "he will not decline if such an extraordinary event should occur as the nomination coming to him freely and without effort."

The Democrats of Indiana county last week nominated the following ticket: On Wednesday last the Democrats of Indiana county nominated for County Commissioner—Jeremiah Lomison; Auditor—James G. Fleming. Delegates to the State Convention, Senatorial—S. C. Thompson; Representative—Dr. Thomas Marlin and John Ersan, Esq. Hon. Hannibal Sloan was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the County Committee.

General.

The last Democratic Treasurer of the State of Ohio was a defaulter to the amount of $659,000.

Senator Morton will make some ten or twelve speeches in Ohio, beginning about the 1st of August.

Ohio is at the front again. Mr. Irwin, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California, is a native of Butler county, Ohio.

Governor Tilden met President Grant on the beach at Long Branch. Grant remarked pleasantly, "what, *you* here, Sam?" And Sham, blushing to the roots of his ears, murmured, "but I have boils, sir."—*Buffalo Express.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* intimates that Sam Randall's chances to the next Speakership depend to a great extent upon the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania this fall. "Wain reliance, Samivel, wain reliance."—*Washington Star.*

When some marplot gets up in a caucus of New York Democrats, and wants to know about that rag-money plank in the Ohio platform, the majority of the company feel just as much like talking as the man who had the fight with a skunk.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, washes his hands of Shepard Leifler, and recedes from the Liberal-Democratic party. He will take the stump on the Republican side, at least within a year. Fitz Henry Warren, another famous Liberal, utterly repudiates Leffler.

The worst fooled man in this country is poor old William Allen, of Ohio. He thinks he sees the White House in the distance, when all the time it is a gravestone. It is cruel in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to keep the game up any longer.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

There is plenty of room for improvement in our present politics. But it is a fact, susceptible of the most conclusive historical demonstration, that we of this day don't begin to be so partisan or so unscrupulous in our politics as our reverend grandfathers were.—*Springfield Republican.*

It is generally conceded that General Benjamin Harrison will head the Republican ticket in Indiana for Governor in 1876, and Hon. William S. Holman the Democratic. General Harrison was second in the ballot in the convention of 1872, when General Browne became the nominee and was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at large, but peremptorily declined. He is a son of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, and grandson of President Harrison. Mr. Holman every one knows by reason of his Congressional services.

The *Shield and Banner*, the organ of the Richland Democracy, says of the currency plank of the Ohio Democratic Convention: "The rag money plank introduced by Gen. Ewing is essentially of no account, and will scarcely be heard of at the Democratic National Convention." The *Plain Dealer*, organ of the Northeastern Ohio Democracy, expresses substantially the same views. A radical controversy in the stomach of any party like that which now disturbs the Ohio Democracy, is not a good thing with which to enter a campaign.

The Baltimore *American* says the intriguing that is going on within the Democratic party in the State campaign has never had a parallel in Maryland. Bargain and sale, deception and the entry of certain candidates to make the running for others are the prominent features of the campaign. As the time for the county conventions draws near this sort of trafficking becomes more earnest and active. Some of the Democratic papers are growing alarmed over the situation, and are being roused to a protest against the entire control of affairs by the rings and cliques.

We understand that Governor Hendricks indorses the inflation plank of the Ohio Democratic platform, but, at the same time, wishes it to be understood that he is not opposed to the contraction plank of the Maine Democratic platform, and that, while the Democrats of California might have done better than declare for an immediate resumption of specie payments, there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. The pressure of official duties will, however, prevent the Governor from taking any active part in the campaign in the States named. He will, however, furnish certificates to the effect that all the platforms are sound.—*St. Louis Globe.*

The late Democratic Legislature of Tennessee adjourned without making provision for the payment of the July interest on the State bonds, and fixed the tax levy at a figure which will render it impossible for the people to pay the maturing obligations. The Nashville *Union and American* (Democratic), in allusion to this blundering policy, says:

"How the people can operate to the misfortune of Tennessee we have long ago pointed out. Every interest must suffer, more or less, from the discredit thus brought upon the proud old Volunteer commonwealth. It puts not simply the State, but also her citizens under ban. We can never look the world squarely in the face again until we come straight up to the requirements of honesty and pay what we owe."

Conspiracy to Defraud the Creditors of a Bankrupt.

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington has just decided a very important case of fraudulent conspiracy to defraud the only creditor of a bankrupt named in his petition. The mode of perpetrating this fraud was by conveying all his property, of which the bankrupt possessed a large amount beyond what was necessary to pay his debts, to his father-in-law, his son and his wife. These conveyances were made without consideration and with intent to take the benefit of the bankrupt law, which he did very soon after these transactions, and procured his discharge. At that time he was indebted to John A. Winston & Co. in the sum of $10,000 or $12,000, for which judgment had been obtained against him, and his only purpose was to evade the payment of this debt. The se conveyances were studiously kept from the knowledge of the assignee and from the creditor, Winston. The complainant was appointed assignee December 1, 1869, and the bankrupt received his discharge April 14, 1870. That W. Jones, surviving partner of John A. Winston & Co., in December, 1871, filed a petition in the District Court against the bankrupt, in order to have his discharge set aside for this fraud, but before process could be served he died. Suit was brought three years and a few weeks after the complainant became vested with the rights of the assignee in bankruptcy in the case. Mr. Justice Miller, in rendering the opinion of the court, said the policy of the bankrupt law is to secure an equal distribution of the bankrupt's assets among his creditors, and the one is almost as important as the other. Hence the clause limiting the commencement of actions by assignees, the assignee to two years after the right of action accrues applies to all judicial contests between the assignees and any person whose interest is adverse to his. But though this clause in terms includes all suits at law or in equity, he was of opinion that the general principle applies, that where the action is intended to obtain redress against a fraud concealed by the party, or which, from its nature, remains secret, the bar of limitation is not run until the fraud is discovered. And we think this doctrine is equally applicable on principle and authority to suits at law as well as in equity.

The Partnership Between Catholics and Democrats in Ohio.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The *Review* of this city, which is recognized as the leading Democratic and Catholic organ of Northwestern Ohio, does not hesitate to proclaim the union of feeling, interest and purpose existing between the Roman Catholic Church and the Democratic party. In its issue of to-day, it says:

"That every Catholic will vote the Democratic ticket is a moral certainty; the one who does not do so would be false to himself and his own best interests. The only political favor that Catholics have ever received in this country has come from the hands of the Democratic party."

Here is not only an acknowledgment of a union existing between modern Democracy and Catholicism, but there is a reason assigned for it. Catholics, the *Review* says, should vote the Democratic ticket, and why? Because the Democrats legislate to put the Catholics special favors not granted to Protestants. As evidence that such is the case, the *Review* might refer to the Geghan bill and to the proposition to exempt Catholics from taxation for the support of common schools. With such public declarations of a union between the Democratic party and the Roman Catholic Church, by which the votes of the latter are to be given to the Democratic ticket, in return for which the Democratic party is to do all in its power to promote the interests and supremacy of the Catholic Church, it is difficult to see how any Protestant can vote the Democratic ticket. In doing so, he would not only vote to crush out religious freedom, but to give power and control to the Catholic Church.

Begging Reduced to a Fine Aart.

Begging has become a fine art in England, and the tramps who go about the country making a livelihood out of the sympathies of the public have well defined routes, and conduct operations with much system. In London and the large towns they have an alphabet of chalk marks, which they put on doors and other places to indicate the character of the residents and the chances of obtaining aid. These marks indicate, 1st, this road is better than the other; 2d, they will buy if you have what they want; 3d, good for food or something to eat; 4th, religious, but good on the whole; 5th, no good; 6th, spoilt by too many tramps calling; 7th, likely to have taken up; 8th, dangerous, sure of being sent to prison. These marks serve as guides to the professional mendicants. Residents in some of our American cities and larger towns have been startled sometimes by finding their doors or gate-posts curiously marked with chalk. Can it be that our American tramps are adopting the English custom?

A new secret organization is reported to have sprung up in Maryland, having for one of its main purposes opposition to the policy of granting State or municipal aid to sectarian institutions. It embraces men of all politics and nationalities in its membership.

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but inflicts upon us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not content with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting diarrhœa, called dysentery, which carries us to our graves. With a view to prevent these consequences, as soon as the stomach gives notice by premonitory twinges that its cargo is not to its liking, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of indigestible food in the stomach is likely to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and appetizer.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and see the patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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HOLIZKOM HOUSE,
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Situated close to the Surf, affords the Best and Safest Bathing on the Coast.
For quiet, Home Comfort this House exce's.
Cleanliness and Fishing unsurpassed.
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Yacht Tip Top meets the S A., and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. MWF

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THIS PLEASANT AND POPULAR
SUMMER RESORT,
AT RENOVO, PENNSYLVANIA,

On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The situation of the Hotel, immediately on the Susquehanna river, in the midst of splendid mountain scenery and canyons in the celebrated Gutning and Trout Fishing regions, renders it unusually attractive, while the accommodations provided are of the very best kind.

Excursion Tickets to Renovo are sold at all the principal stations on Railroad Company.
For Rooms and Rates, address

Proprietor Renovo Hotel,
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Chalybeate House, Bedford, Pa.,
Near Bedford Springs.
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This House has been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Hot and Cold Baths. Hack connects daily between the House and Springs. Mineral Water kept constantly on hand. Terms moderate. MWF

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The price of Board at this delightful Summer Resort has been reduced to TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK. All should avail themselves of the "Panic Prices." and spend the Summer in the mountains.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Blairsville Seminary
Open for Boarders from JULY 1ST to SEPTEMBER 1ST. Buildings large and pleasantly located. Grounds well shaded. Mountain air. Easy of access. Terms moderate. Address
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The above magnificent property has passed into our possession, in the clearance of its interfior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country. d*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1875.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Smithfield National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1875.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
W Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between PETER SPIELMAN and GEORGE W. STONE, of Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa., under the firm name of PETER SPIELMAN & CO., was dissolved on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Peter Spielman, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

PETER SPIELMAN,
WS GEORGE W. STONE.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED
Summer Dress Goods,
Recently Purchased at Low Figures,
NOW OFFERED AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

AT 12½ CENTS,
Grenadines, Hernanias, Plaids, Poplins, Stripes, Dress Linens, Grass Cloth, Japanese Silks, &c.
Many of these goods are selling at 25 cents.

AT 18¾ CENTS AND 23 CENTS,
Very Desirable Summer Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT 37½ CENTS TO 50 CENTS, BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN
Hernanias, Grenadines, Pongees,
Fine Mohair Lustres, Poplins,
Silk M

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1875.

After Mr. Kelly's pictures of business depression and prophecies of coming disaster, which he claims are the natural results of an attempt to return to a specie basis in our mercantile transactions, we give our readers some views on the other side of the question.

Secretary McCulloch, in his report to Congress for the fiscal year of 1865, says:

"The present inflation, following the suspension of 1861, is the result of heavy expenditures by the Government in the prosecution of the war and the introduction of a new mass of value in the form of United States and Treasury notes as lawful money. The country, as a whole, notwithstanding the ravages of the war and the drain which has been made upon labor, is, by its greatly developed resources, far in advance in real wealth of what it was in 1857, when the last severe financial crisis occurred. *The people are now comparatively free from debt;* the banks with their secured circulation and large investments in Government securities, *although not in an easy condition, and doubtless too much extended, are, it is believed, generally solvent;* but the same cause is at work that produced the evils referred to. There is no fact more manifest than that the plethora of paper money is not only undermining the morals of the people by encouraging waste and extravagance, but it is striking at the root of our material prosperity by diminishing labor. *The evil is not at present beyond the control of legislation, but it is daily increasing, and, if not speedily checked, will at no distant day culminate in widespread disaster.* The remedy, and the only remedy within the control of Congress, is, in the opinion of the Secretary, to be found in the reduction of the currency."

Commenting on the above the *Tribune* says that the statistics of the national banks show that there is not an item of their reports in which the change since 1866 is not in the direction of inflation. In April, 1866, the total of the loans and discounts, exclusive of United States bonds and including the amounts due from other banks, was $656,000,000. Adding the United States bonds, the total was $1,088,000,000. At the end of April, 1875, as appears by the last report from the Comptroller of the Currency their loans and discounts, exclusive of United States bonds, were $1,136,000,000, being an increase of 75 per cent. With the United States bonds added the total was $1,542,000,000. In 1866 the banks held $441,500,000 in United States bonds and securities, of which only $315,850,000 were on deposit as security for circulating notes. In 1875 but $406,000,000 in United States bonds were held, of which $377,000,000 were for the security of the circulation. In 1866, $248,900,000 in circulating notes were outstanding. In 1875 the total was $322,500,000. In 1866 the legal tenders, fractional currency and national bank bills, constituting the true cash reserve of the banks, amounted to $211,800,000. In 1875 they amounted to $166,000,000, including $22,400,000 charged against the Treasury redemption fund. In 1866 the deposits, including the sums due to other banks, were $674,800,000. In 1875 they were $505,500,000.

In reply to the objection then made that a reduction of the paper circulation would embarrass the national banks, Mr. McCulloch rejoins:

It is better that the banks should be embarrassed now than hereafter, when a more impatient business and their customers are now under their control. What will be their condition in these respects if the expansion continues and swells a year or two longer it is difficult to predict. While there has been no unhealthy expansion of credits in the United States for which the banks have not been largely responsible, there has been none by which they have not been ultimately the losers. * * * Every day that contraction is deferred increases the difficulty of preventing a financial collapse. *Prices and credits will not remain as they are.* They will either recede or advance; and it will not recede without the exercise of the controlling power of Congress.

Notwithstanding the fears of the Secretary, the banks stood up nobly during the panic and carried themselves and their customers through more successfully than did the other classes of banks. It is greatly to be regretted that the currency question is likely to produce as much agitation in political circles and in Congress next winter as it has in the past, bringing in its train all the evils of uncertainty, the unsettling of values, and the derangement of the calculations of all business men, causing more disaster by its uncertainty than would a settled policy of either contraction or expansion steadily carried out. If the principle expressed by the motto, *Laissez faire*, could be adopted for the next five years, the country would be better off than it will be after trying the nostrums the currency doctors would administer.

—The following important decision was given by the United States Supreme Court last week involving the relation of principal and agent, and the settlement of a contract in Confederate money:

"Catharine Fretz, survivor, &c., vs. Ralph Stover, et al. et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Virginia. The controversy in this cause grows out of a bond executed by Charles Stover to Fretz and wife on the 8th of April, 1861, for $2,500 18, payable on or before the first day of March, 1865. The bond was executed in Fauquier county, Virginia, where Stover lived, and was secured by a deed of trust on land in that county, both of which were delivered to Samuel Chilton by Stover on the day of their date. The execution and delivery of these obligations were in pursuance of a settlement at the preceding month of February, at Warrentown, Virginia, by Fretz and Stover, of a long pending litigation in the county of Fauquier, originally commenced against Abraham Stover, the guardian of Fretz's wife and to which Charles Stover had succeeded as the sole legatee and devisee of Abraham. Within a day or two after the settlement Fretz left Virginia for his home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, leaving Chilton, who had been his attorney in conducting the litigation, as receiver of the bond, and he having deeded or trust recorded. The war of the rebellion ensued soon after this settlement and all communication ceased, and Fretz became an alien, but between Pennsylvania and Virginia. After the war had closed, on inquiry it was found that Stover, a short time before the bond matured, and in satisfaction of it, had paid to Chilton Virginia bank notes and Confederate paper at their nominal or par value, and got possession of the bond or deed of trust. Naturally Fretz and wife were dissatisfied with the p o e dings, and in repudiation of them they tried their skill as lawyers to set up the deed of trust and have it enforced, on the ground that Chilton had no authority to receive payment in such paper, nor Stover the right to make it.

"The decision is that the instruction given by the circuit court was not applicable to a state of war, and that his settlement for money confederate by Confederate vol ants, that Stover had no right to discharge the debt in anything but legal money of the United States. Reversed."

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

—E. B. Elliott, of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared a paper on the mutual relations, as to price of gold, greenbacks, silver bullion and silver coin. The following tabulated statement shows his conclusions. In the statement the dollar of silver bullion and the dollar of silver coin are each assumed to be 25 grammes of silver of the fineness of 9-10 —the same weight and fineness as that of the legal fractional currency of the United States,—price, June 5, 1875. The gold price of $100 in greenbacks is $85.50. The gold price of $100 in silver bullion is $88 01. The gold price of $100 in silver coin is from $92 to $95; consequently the greenback price of $100 in gold is $117. The silver bullion price of $100 in gold is $113 65. The silver coin price of $100 in gold is from $108 07 to $105 03. Also, the green back price of $100 in silver bullion is $102 09. Greenback price of $100 in silver coin, from $107 06 to $111 01. Also, the silver bullion price of $100 in coin is from $104 05 to $108. The silver bullion price of $100 in greenbacks is $97 02.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at McIlwaines Stock Sales Rooms, Jno. D. Bailey, auctioneer, 106 Smithfield street.

Exchange National Bank	$ 70 00
Mechanics National Bank	92 75
City National Bank	90 50
Third National Bank	133 25
Allegheny National Bank	65 00
Mt. Washington Bank	54 00
Masonics Deposit Bank	52 50
Western Insurance Co	59 50

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 13, 1875.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:00 P M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	122¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	116	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	120	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121¾	....	121	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121¾	....	121¾	....	....	....
10-40's	117¾	....	117¾	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	117¾	....	117¾	....	....	....
Currency 6's	122¾	....	122¾	....	....	....
New currency	120¾	....	120¾	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Quicksilver	14¾	14¾	14¾	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	49	49	49	49¼	49¼	49¼
Pamina	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	126	....	....	....	125	....
Wells-Fargo Express	100	....	....	....	99	....
American Express	58	....	....	....	58	....
United States Express	41	....	....	....	42	....
N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	97	97	....	....	97	97
Michigan South'n	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Illinois Central	104	....	....	....	102	....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	94¾	....	....	....	94¾	....
Chicago & North'n W.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	104¾	....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul common	34¾	....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	58	....	....	....	57	....
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	97¾	....	....	....	97¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	....	....	....	24¾	....
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Harlem	131¾	....	....	....	131¾	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	21	....	....	....	21	....
Iron Mountain	18	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. C. & I. C.	73¾	....	....	....	73¾	....
South Carolina, (pf)	35	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, (n)	35	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	100	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading	55	55¾
United Cos. of N. J	129¾	130
Oil Creek, sales	47½	
Lehigh Valley	67½	
Allegheny Valley	92	93
Central Transportation, sales	45	
Empire Transportation	55¼	55½
P. C. & St. L. pref. bds., sales	77¼	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¼.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Gold weak and lower, closing at 115¼, after selling at 115¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem. The decline was caused by considerable sales of long gold.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

GOVERNMENT bonds dull. Railroad bonds quiet but steady. State securities quiet, except Tennessee 6's, which are better. Stocks, after a moderate fluctuation and a very quiet business throughout the day, closed dull but strong at 3@4 advance of from ½@¾ p r cent.

Mariposa Land and Mining Company was an exception to the rule. After opening at 12 it declined to 9¾, but later rallied to 10¾. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 75,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 3,000 Erie and 18,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. Co	89¾	St. Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	49	Do preferred	57¾
Adams Express	99¾	Wabash	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	18
American Ex	57¾	Fort Wayne	97¼
U. S. Express	42	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	104	Do preferred	18
Erie	14¾	Chicago & Alton	102¾
Do preferred	32	Do preferred	106¾
Harlem	131¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Do preferred	137¾	C. C. & I. C	73¾
Mich. Central	65	Burlington & Q	112
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	23¾
Illinois Central	103¾	Del. & Lack	121¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	91¾	Union Pac. stock	74¾
Northwestern	39¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	27
Do preferred	90	Central Pac. bds	103¾
N. J. Central	119	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	104¾	Bankers' Bals	87¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1862	116¾	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	120¾	10-40's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	100	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, old	49¼	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	49¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 13, 1875.

The same quiet and rather stagnated condition which has characterized the leading merchandise markets of this city for some days past, continued to-day, and as transactions were cut short by the storm which burst over the city at three o'clock, the aggregate movement of merchandise was considerably below the average. Values were generally unchanged, and there was not much to note in the way of new features. Oats have been declining somewhat, and we reduce our quotations 1@2c per bushel. In country produce we note the appearance of water melons from the South, for which there was a moderate demand. In other respects the market was unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,852	Apples, bbls	45
Cheese, lbs	8?	Corn, bus	400
Wheat, bus	1,080	Barley, bus	450
Oats, bus	2,904	Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, pcs	2,705	Bacon, tcs	11
Potatoes, bus	4,119	Hay, bales	260

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The dull and apathetic condition of the grain market continues unchanged. Prices are without material alteration, except for cats on which we reduce our quotations, and wheat, in which there is an easier feeling. *Wheat* was offering more freely and at rather lower prices. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 23@1 25; spring wheat is nearly N. O. Empty selling at $1 20@1 25. *Corn* steady and unchanged. We quote car at 75@77c for prime yellow; 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled was in fair demand. Mill feed request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow and 73@76c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. *Oats* were quiet with a low feeling. We quote at 60@65c per bushel for white; mixed 58@60c. *Rye* was quiet at $1 06@1 10. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 1@2c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is fairly active at firm prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the following brands: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red winter flour $6 50@6 75; rye flour $6 50@7 00; graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $6 00; in 2 lb packages, $6 50; buckwheat $5 75; oatmeal $5 50@9 00.

HAY—Timothy is a little easier. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@21 00 for ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie is nominally $16@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; mixed $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is rather a light trade, at unchanged prices. Quotations are given at $1 00@1 00 for choice; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $1 35@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 15@1 30; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BEESWAX—There is a light trade at 30c in round lots; jobbing transactions rule at 33@35c.

BUTTER—The improved feeling for choice fresh butter continues to-day, as the peddlers are not bringing in enough to supply the demand. Some grades continue dull. Fresh lots of choice dairy sell readily at 20@22c per pound; fair to good 14@18c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is steady. We quote at 15¾@16c per ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 12@13c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $1 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is not much doing. We quote nominally at $6 00@8 00 per barrel; $1 50@2 50 per box.

EGGS—Market quiet but firm. We quote at 18@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FARINACEOUS—In retail round lot transactions at 7@655c. A light jobbing business is reported at 6@7c.

FRESH FRUITS—Trade in this line is brisk at easy prices. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 12@15c per quart. Lemon peaches are quoted at $12 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel. The first watermelons of the season were quoted at $60 00@70 00 per hundred.

POTATOES—There is an active trade in new potatoes and the receipts are large. We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 65@75c ₱ pair for old; spring chickens are quoted at 35@40c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb for choice; fair to good; dried blackberries nominal at 10@12c; hundred peaches are firm at 10½@12c ₱ lb for choice natives. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ lb for choice comb, originally comprised against Abraham Stover, the guardian of Fretz's wife and to which Charles Stover had succeeded as the sole legatee and devisee of Abraham. Within a day or two after the settlement Fretz left Virginia for his home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, leaving Chilton, who had been his attorney in conducting the litigation, as receiver of the bond, and he having deeded or trust recorded. The war of the rebellion ensued soon after this settlement and all communication ceased, and Fretz became an alien, but between Pennsylvania and Virginia. After the war had closed, on inquiry it was found that Stover, a short time before the bond matured, and in satisfaction of it, had paid to Chilton Virginia bank notes and Confederate paper at their nominal or par value, and got possession of the bond or deed of trust. Naturally Fretz and wife were dissatisfied with the p o e dings, and in repudiation of them they tried their skill as lawyers to set up the deed of trust and have it enforced, on the ground that Chilton had no authority to receive payment in such paper, nor Stover the right to make it.

"The decision is that the instruction given by the circuit court was not applicable to a state of war, and that his settlement for money confederate by Confederate vol ants, that Stover had no right to discharge the debt in anything but legal money of the United States. Reversed."

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

—E. B. Elliott, of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared a paper on the mutual relations, as to price of gold, greenbacks, silver bullion and silver coin. The following tabulated statement shows his conclusions. In the statement the dollar of silver bullion and the dollar of silver coin are each assumed to be 25 grammes of silver of the fineness of 9-10 —the same weight and fineness as that of the legal fractional currency of the United States,—price, June 5, 1875. The gold price of $100 in greenbacks is $85.50. The gold price of $100 in silver bullion is $88 01. The gold price of $100 in silver coin is from $92 to $95; consequently the greenback price of $100 in gold is $117. The silver bullion price of $100 in gold is $113 65. The silver coin price of $100 in gold is from $108 07 to $105 03. Also, the green back price of $100 in silver bullion is $102 09. Greenback price of $100 in silver coin, from $107 06 to $111 01. Also, the silver bullion price of $100 in coin is from $104 05 to $108. The silver bullion price of $100 in greenbacks is $97 02.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at McIlwaines Stock Sales Rooms, Jno. D. Bailey, auctioneer, 106 Smithfield street.

Exchange National Bank	$ 70 00
Mechanics National Bank	92 75
City National Bank	90 50
Third National Bank	133 25
Allegheny National Bank	65 00
Mt. Washington Bank	54 00
Masonics Deposit Bank	52 50
Western Insurance Co	59 50

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 13, 1875.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:00 P M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	122¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	116	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	120	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121¾	....	121	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121¾	....	121¾	....	....	....
10-40's	117¾	....	117¾	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	117¾	....	117¾	....	....	....
Currency 6's	122¾	....	122¾	....	....	....
New currency	120¾	....	120¾	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Quicksilver	14¾	14¾	14¾	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	49	49	49	49¼	49¼	49¼
Pamina	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	126	....	....	....	125	....
Wells-Fargo Express	100	....	....	....	99	....
American Express	58	....	....	....	58	....
United States Express	41	....	....	....	42	....
N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	97	97	....	....	97	97
Michigan South'n	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Illinois Central	104	....	....	....	102	....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	94¾	....	....	....	94¾	....
Chicago & North'n W.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	104¾	....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul common	34¾	....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	58	....	....	....	57	....
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	97¾	....	....	....	97¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	....	....	....	24¾	....
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Harlem	131¾	....	....	....	131¾	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	21	....	....	....	21	....
Iron Mountain	18	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. C. & I. C.	73¾	....	....	....	73¾	....
South Carolina, (pf)	35	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, (n)	35	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	100	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading	55	55¾
United Cos. of N. J	129¾	130
Oil Creek, sales	47½	
Lehigh Valley	67½	
Allegheny Valley	92	93
Central Transportation, sales	45	
Empire Transportation	55¼	55½
P. C. & St. L. pref. bds., sales	77¼	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¼.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Gold weak and lower, closing at 115¼, after selling at 115¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem. The decline was caused by considerable sales of long gold.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

GOVERNMENT bonds dull. Railroad bonds quiet but steady. State securities quiet, except Tennessee 6's, which are better. Stocks, after a moderate fluctuation and a very quiet business throughout the day, closed dull but strong at 3@4 advance of from ½@¾ p r cent.

Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet; quoted at $1 20.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Market quiet at $1 17½@1 20.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet and still without business.

TIDIOUTA, July 13.—Market quiet but firm; sales yesterday at $1 20.

PARKERS, July 13.—Market quiet but steady. United 57¾ at wells; shipment $1 15@1 17½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market quiet; standard white 11¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 10c; no sales and no futures offering.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila		468
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila		205
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila		665
Total			1,338

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $3 00 ₱ barrel; XX $4 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $10 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; in William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stout, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND BOURBONS—We quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 9 bushel 43c; do 2¼ bushel 33c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM IRONS—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@15c ₱ lb; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9½@10½c. Brooms are reduced 25c. The following are makers' prices: No. 7 common $2 25; No. 3 hurl $2 50; No. 4, $2 60; No. 5, $3 50; No. 6, $3 75; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4 do $4 25; fancy parlor $4 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@36c	Oak k harness coun	33@
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	try	33@
Oak, slaughter in		Bridle fair, ₱ doz	44@50
rough	22@28c	Bridle fine, ₱ doz	50@60
Hemlock B A sole	32@33c	Hand leather ₱ lb	41@45
Hemlock B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	90@$1 2
Hemlock Orange	30@31c	Oak kip	90@$1 2
Hemlock rip	30@31c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft	18@20
Hemlock skirting	28@29c	Kip upper ₱ ft	18@20
Hemlock slaughter	33@35c	Grain calf	$1 00@1 2
Black bridle ₱ doz	$80@90	Split	30@35
		Do. upper	30@35

HIDES.

Green salted light 7	6¾@7c	Green salt kip	10@12 c
Heavy steers	6½@6¾ c	Green salt calf	12@14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5@6 7 c	Green butch'n do	10@12 c
		Dry flint hides	14@20 c
		Dry salted hides	12@14 c

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 40; winter oil, 80@85c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 125@130c; carbon oil, 19 degrees fire test, 22@12½c; extra engine (amber color), 60c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 25@40c; spindle oil, 60c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25 degrees gravity, 30c; prices gravity, 18@26c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; resiuium (greases), $5 00; resiuium (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; in barrels or kegs, 5c ₱ pound; bid winter whale oil 85c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c; linseed oil, raw, 52c; do boiled 58c; sperm oil, 85@90c.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 25@1 35; jobbing lots $1 45@1 75. There is a

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $2 10; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent creased, ₱ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 13, 1875.

The run of stock thus far this week has not been much heavier than for the last two weeks, and prices rule about the same, the best stock selling from $4 75@5 25, while common grades as to quality sold up from $3 00 to $5 00. The market to-day was not fairly opened, in the absence of Eastern buyers, but they will be on hand to-morrow, when things will be lively. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 75
Fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 00@6 50
Good to 1,100 lbs	5 50@6 00
Common, as to quality	3 00@5 00
Bulls and stags	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs has thus far been light, and prices of last week fully sustained. The prospects for the balance of the week are also favored by dealers good, should the run not prove unexpectedly large. We quote as follows:

Best Philadelphias	7 00@7 25
Good Baltimores	7 00@7 0
Good Yorkers	6 90@7 00
Roughs	6 00@6 5

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was also light, and up to late this afternoon prices did not vary much from last week's sales. Although the market was daily opened for sales sales were not at at out the following figures:

Choice, 90 to 110 lbs	5 @5 25
Choice, 70 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Common	3 00@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Prime milkers, calves included	$55 00@70 00
Good milkers, calves included	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers, calves included	35 00@40 00
Common	25 00@30 00

In our next will be given the weekly sales of live stock by the principal dealers in the Kentucky Yards, which will have been duly received for the week ending July 14th, from which the reader will readily catch the current rates of the market.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 13.—CATTLE—Receipts ,791 head total for the week 6,171 head. Market the most active for the year, all offerings finding ready sale. Shipping steers $5 50@6 00; cows $3 00@4 00; fancy heifers $5 50@6 00; 400 Texas steers 75c to 1,125 lbs $5 00@4 75@5 00. Missouri steers, 916 to 1,174 lbs, $5 00@5 25.

SHEEP and lambs—Receipts 5,000 head; total for the week 8,400 head. Market active at 25c advance; offerings all good; demand for common quantity very slow; three cars only remaining unsold. Ohio clipped sheep, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 15; Indiana clipped, 80 to 111 lbs, $4 00@5 30; Michigan clipped, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; Canada lambs, 61 lbs, $7 75.

HOGS—Receipts 1,000 head; for the week 8,200 head. Market moderately active; York ers in fair demand at $7 20@7 35; heavy hogs in slow demand at $7 00@7 10.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200 head. Market for good grades very firm, some sales reported higher; others steady; shipping grades $4 75@5 75; good steers $5 75; stockers and feeders $3 50@4 75; through Texans $4 75@5 75. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 8,500 head. The market opened weak and heavy, closing at a strong 5@10c higher; light weights $7 10@7 20; heavy $6 90@7 10; sales ranged from $6 80@7 25. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Market quiet but firm; poor to choice $3 00@4 50.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts 878 head. There was a better feeling than last week. Sales of choice at $5 75; extra $5 00@5 50; first quality $3 50@3 75; second do, $2 25@3 00; third do, $1 00@2 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,537 head. There was an increased number of buyers. Outside price $5 25, except for extra; fancy lambs, very fine lots sold at $8 00; sales of sheep in lots at $2 25@3 00 each; extra $3 25@5 50; spring lambs $6 00@8 25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Hogs quiet but firm; common at $7 00@7 15; good to choice extra $7 20@7 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Hogs steady with a moderate demand and unchanged; bacon $6 85@7 00; butchers' $7 00@7 25.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.837	68	84	S. W.	Fresh	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.734	80	57	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.776	67	84	S.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.78 Highest thermom...80
Mean thermometer...73 Lowest thermom....62
Rainfall.....

A Successful Lady Bidder.

Yesterday County Controller Warner opened the bids for transcribing the registry books and transcripts of names of the several election districts of the county. There were sixty-six bids in all, and the proposals ranged from eight to sixty cents per hundred words. The contract was let to Miss Jennette Richmond, the lowest bidder, at eight cents per hundred words.

The Circus.

Of course, as Cole's is the first circus of the season, it will meet with a hearty welcome at the hands of the boys, while heads of families who are opposed to such frivolous entertainments will have to go to "look after the children, you know." The concern is an extensive one, embracing all the popular features of the circus, as well as menagerie and museum. Two exhibitions, afternoon and evening, will be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, at the corner of South avenue and School street, Allegheny city.

Another Hitch in the Rising Mains.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, an argument was heard by Judges Ewing and White on the report of the Master, John G. MacConnell, Esq., in the action brought by Geo. Finley, on behalf of the Taxpayers' Union, against the city of Pittsburgh and Jared M. Brush. The Master recommended that the proceedings be dismissed. The case was fully argued by Judges Mellon and Sutton for the taxpayers, and Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., for the city and Mr. Brush. The Court reserved its decision, but the report of the Master will likely be confirmed.

Chief Engineer Hamill Ill.

We regret to report that Mr. John Hamill, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is confined to his residence, and will likely have to relinquish his duties for some days to come. Mr. Hamill has been exceedingly active since his promotion to his responsible position, and during these hot days has been constantly "in the saddle." Yesterday he complained of being unwell, and thought that he had been affected by the sun. Shortly after dinner he complained of a great pain in the back part of the head and dizzy. He kept on his feet, however, and responded promptly to the alarm of fire from the Point. Before he reached the scene, however, on machine shop of Hugh M. Bole, on Duquesne Way, he was noticed to drop over in his buck wagon and employers there saved him from falling out. He was taken into the shop and restoratives applied, after which he was conveyed in a carriage to his home on Second avenue.

Dr. De Moyne was sent for and is attending Mr. Hamill.

Additional Bridge Contracts.

The following additional contracts for the erection of bridges have been let by the County Commissioners:

Superstructure of iron bridge over Chartiers creek to T. B. White & Sons, of New Brighton, at thirty dollars per lineal foot; masonry for same bridge, to John Mackin, at $4 75 per perch; superstructure of iron bridge over Deer Creek, to Canton Wrought Iron Company, at eleven dollars per lineal foot; wooden bridge over Pine Fork, to Curley & Glen, at $3 50 per perch, and $4 50 per lineal foot for superstructure; wooden bridge over Montour's run, to Curley & Glen, at $3 50 per perch for masonry, and $4 50 per lineal foot for superstructure; wooden bridge over Pine Creek, to Alex. C. Jarvis at $3 50 per perch for masonry, the superstructure remains to be let; wooden bridge over Spruce Run, at West Belleview, to Hill & McQuitty, at $3 75 per perch for masonry and $5 00 per lineal foot for superstructure.

The county has thus far awarded contracts for fourteen bridges during the present year.

Cole's Great Show To-morrow.

The largest corps of agents, bill-posters, programmers and distributors that ever visited Pittsburgh have been busy during the past week in announcing through the medium of splendidly illuminated bills, together with newspapers, dodgers, programmes and a multitude of other advertising devices, the advent of this popular exhibition, which is to spread its many spectacular canvas-ensembles to-morrow, Friday and Saturday of this week. This advance brigade, large as it is, only foreshadows the unprecedented magnitude of the exhibition to follow. For novelty of display and diversity of entertainment it has no rival on this continent, and its advertisements read like a page from Arabian Nights. The large collection of unusually rare animals and birds, including sea lions, ostriches, performing crocodiles, &c., is only second to the great double menagerie troupe, composed of the leading equestrians and gymnasts of the profession. The novel and exciting feature of loading a living man into a cannon previously charged with powder, and shooting him from its mouth a distance of fifty or more feet is only performed with this exhibition.

In the museum department will be found such extraordinary novelties as the "steam man," an intricate and wonderful piece of mechanism, constructed to counterfeit a human being, entirely of iron, and which, propelled by steam, walks and runs with life-like exactness. The wax statuary of Beecher, Tilton, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, Victoria Woodhull and little Charlie Ross will also attract attention.

Watch Presentation.

An impromptu gathering of a number of the members of the Second U. P. church, to bid adieu to their late pastor Rev. T. H. Hanna was held yesterday afternoon in the pastors study. Mr. Hanna went Monday morning to Washington, Pa., to bring in his estimable lady who has been sojourning there for some time on account of her health, intending with her to take the two o'clock train this morning for a western tour. A committee met them at the depot with a carriage and brought them to the church where after exchange of greetings, Maj. Wm. Frew in behalf of the congregation in a few well chosen words presented to Mr. Hanna an elegant gold watch and to Mrs. Hanna a very fine purse well filled with greenbacks, as a token of the esteem in which they were held. The recipients were taken completely by surprise and with a few words full of the emotion Mr. Hanna acknowledge the gifts, returning thanks to the congregation for their continuous affection shown him. The watch is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and was procured at the establishment of George Crawford, the well-known Fifth avenue jeweller.

Seldom do pastor and people separate under circumstances of such mutual affection, and this is, we think, the highest testimonial that could be rendered to Mr. Hanna's character as a man and his efficiency as a minister.

We regret exceedingly the circumstances that compel his removal from our midst, as his departure is not only a loss to his congregation but also to this whole community, where he has, ever since he came among us (nearly eight years ago,) always been held in the highest esteem. To the congregation which may be fortunate enough to secure his services, we extend our hearty congratulations.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Amos Belcher, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition of assignee, order made for the sale of certain real estate, subject to mortgage of Isaac M. Pennock.

A. Orlelb & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupts. Petition of John Steirhem, praying for an order on assignee to sell a certain leasehold subject to the claim of S. P. Long. Order made referring the matter to Register Shafer.

E. J. Bombaugh, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Assignee's report filed and the same referred to Register Harper for distribution among the lien creditors.

Otto Henzel, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain book accounts presented and the assignee directed to assign the same to the purchaser.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Leopard, in Admiralty. The report of Commissioner Gilchrist distributing the fees in the Registry of the Court, was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

George Fincher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Thos. A. Christy, of Pittsburgh, having been chosen assignee by the creditors, the same is approved.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Robert H. Lindsay, who was convicted of perjury in giving his testimony in the McAfee-Scott breach of promise case, was called up for sentence, but although Officer Brassler stated that he had notified him to be present, he did not respond to his name, and his recognizance, in the sum of two thousand dollars, was forfeited. His mother was on his bond.

Judge Ewing, who tried the case, called up David Hall, convicted of permitting a gambling house to be maintained on his premises, and the Judge said that after consultation with his brethren of the bench, it was decided to suspend sentence. The defendant, it is claimed by his friends, shows substantial evidence of a desire to reform, and the Court is disposed to encourage him.

The jury trials for the June term are finished. The Court adjourned until Saturday.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports — Financial — Ward School Course Increased One Year—Annual Report of the High School Committee—Election of High School and Music Teachers—No Changein Teachers Salaries.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon members present Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Spratt, Case, Craig, Estep, Evans, French, Gutman, Harper, Kehew, Mason, McClurg, McEwen, McKee, McKelvy, Perry, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Wilson, Nobbs, President.

Mr. George Spratt was admitted to a seat vice J. F. Caldwell, resigned.

Secretary Kehew reported that during the past month warrants amounting to $26,916 74 had been drawn. He also reported that a contract had been entered into with the Shoe and Leather Bank as Depository for the Board, five per cent. to be allowed on current balances and in case of over drafts six per cent. to be charged.

The report was accepted.

A communication from George P. Fulton, Esq., asking use of the Board room for examination of applicants from this district for admission to the Military Academy at West Point was received and, on motion, the request was granted.

ATTENDANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Secretary read the report of Superintendent Luckey for June, during which the schools were open nineteen days. The total number of teachers was 406, and the average attendance of pupils as follows:

	Males.	Fem'ls	Total.
Primary department...	4,099	3,64	7,741
Medium department...	1,387	1,388	2,783
Grammar department...	877	1,089	1,966
High School.....	180	165	345
	6,543	6,292	12,835

Highest per cent. attendance in any one room.....
Pupils not absent during the month.....
Directors' visits.....
Visits by parents and others.....
Visits by Superintendent.....
Corporal punishments.....

The report was accepted.

THE DEPOSITORY.

Mr. Arthurs presented a communication from the Secretary of the Fifth National Bank, complaining that justice had not been done in the award of the contract as depository of the Board. It claimed that this bank was the highest bidder, offering five per cent. on *current* balances, and to loan at six per cent., while the other bid received by the Board proposed to pay simply on balances, without saying whether weekly, monthly, or otherwise. The communication sets forth that the Fifth National Bank complied specifically with the advertisement for proposals.

On motion, the communication was received and ordered to be filed.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance June 7.....	$15,500 43
Interest to June 1.....	6,726 51
	$21,226 94
Warrants paid.....	6,898 74
Balance June 8.....	$14,328 20
Receipts since June 8.....	14,083 48
	$28,411 68
Warrants paid since June 8.....	24,496 77
Balance July 12, 1875.....	$3,974 91

The report was accepted.

The Secretary read the contract with, and bond of the Shoe and Leather Bank as depository.

Mr. Arthurs objected to the approval of the contract, holding that the law had not been complied with. He said that the contract had been given to the lowest, not the highest bidder; that there was a great difference between simple balances and current balances. Mr. Arthurs insisted that justice be done.

Mr. McEwen stated that the law did not mention overdrafts, and a bid in that direction was not necessary.

Mr. Rankin said the Shoe and Leather Bank during the past year had allowed interest on current balances, and that was fully intended in the bid viz, that they would continue to do as heretofore. The interest was calculated daily and reported monthly.

Mr. Craig regretted that the business of last meeting that had been fully discussed could not be brought up. He said the contract had been already consummated for five per cent. current balances. Some personal remarks of the gentleman made in the arguments of a previous speaker were objected to.

Mr. Arthurs called the ayes and nays in the question of approving the bond, and it was carried by a vote of 18 to 4.

The bond of City Treasurer C. L. Magee, collector of the school taxes, amounting to $60,000, was presented and approved.

SCHOOL GRADES.

The report of the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, recommending certain changes in ward school grades, as already published, was read and it was decided to act on the same *seriatim*.

The first section, providing that the studies pursued in the ward schools remain as heretofore, was adopted.

The second section was adopted as follows: That the City Superintendent be directed to re-distribute the studies in the ward schools so as to occupy an additional year in their completion, and in such a manner that the number of studies pursued at one time in the upper classes shall be reduced,

The other two sections were then stricken out.

Mr. Harper presented the following:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To the Central Board:

The High School Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Since the last meeting of the Board of Education the institution in our charge has closed for the annual vacation after a very successful and encouraging year. We present to you as the results twenty-two graduates in the Academical Department, four in the Normal and thirty-four in the Commercial, a total of sixty. The standard of scholarship attained by these graduates was of commendable order, affording the most evidence that both teachers and pupils have been thoroughly alive to their duty and faithful in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the institution.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises were held at the Opera House Thursday evening, June 24th, and were attended by a large and appreciative concourse of our citizens. The spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity and hundreds turned away unable to gain admission. On the occasion alluded to our people on the occasion afforded satisfactory evidence that the High School has taken such deep root in the public mind that its continued prosperity must ever be a matter of public pride and congratulation.

The exercises of the graduating class considered as a whole were esteemed by those who have for years been interested in the success of the institution, and amongst those must be included many of the alumni, to take high rank among those of former commencements. They were generally of a thoroughly practical character, proving with great distinctness the fact that the pupils in the institution not only acquire knowledge of a valuable character, but that they are also instructed in the method of using it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire in this connection to say that the press reporters of the city, while speaking with unusual praise both of the matter and manner of the exercises, gave credit for their action alone to Prof. Evans, but made no mention whatever of Prof. H. W. Bancroft, upon whom the duties of the chair of Belles Lettres have devolved during the past year. His assistance and skillful training in that department is due the high character of the performances. Profs. Bancroft and Evans were both entitled a honorable mention, and we offer this remark accordingly.

We also acknowledge the courtesy of J. Newton Gotthold, Esq., of the Opera House, who rendered valuable assistance during the evening. We have directed the Secretary to convey to that gentleman a suitable acknowledgment of our appreciation of his kindness.

The examination of candidates for admission to the High School commenced on Monday, June 28, and continued through three days. The number and standing of candidates were in attendance. [The successful numbers have already been published.]

STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP.

The standard of scholarship of this class of candidates was unusually high. The highest general average attained was 95½ per cent. while the proportion of those running from that to 80 per cent. was very large. Such a result was no accident, but the legitimate fruit of some natural cause. The manuscripts of the candidates clearly demonstrate that the large results obtained from those of intelligent reasoning upon correct principles of methods. We are therefore justified in pointing with pardonable pride and satisfaction to our sub-district schools as the source from which such high scholarship has come, and we unite in recommending to the Board the adoption of a resolution thanking the Principals and teachers of those schools for their untiring devotion to their duties, and for the marked proficiency of which they have given the public such convincing proof.

HARMONIOUS WORKING OF THE SCHOOLS.

We also look upon the result of this examination as encouraging testimony of the soundness and wisdom of our present course of study. Change in the course of study should be avoided unless the necessity therefor is perfectly clear, for changes create more or less confusion which time only can overcome. We believe that our present system is now working in a more harmonious manner than ever before, and that the natural relation between the sub-district schools and the High School has been fully established. To disturb this harmony by any radical change would be unwise and ruinous. This concurrence with the High School is not of a mechanical nature, for one or several sub-district schools, but it pervades nearly all the schools of the city alike. It is not only observable in the older sub-districts of the city which, since its organization, have been under the control and direction of the Central Board, but it is equally marked in the newer districts which have but recently been brought into relation with the school system of the city. Carefully and conscientiously considering this matter in every light in which it can be viewed, and actuated by the profoundest love for our city schools system and by an earnest desire to promote its efficiency, we feel it to be our duty to place upon record our opinion that the present course of study should in no manner be changed until it is demanded by a distinct and imperative necessity. So brilliant has been the success attending the workings of our schools during the past year that we are satisfied that such a necessity cannot soon arise.

CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

In the midst of so much encouragement and congratulation it would be unwise to fold our arms and to sit down in the belief that our work is finished. Much still remains to be done. We regret to be under the necessity of noting the fact that among the applicants there were some whose scholarship was so exceedingly low that the teachers by whom they were sent must have known that they could not pass the examination successfully. Among these some fell as low as five per cent. The sending of such candidates to the examination should be severely rebuked. It is cruel to the children themselves to subject them to an examination which their teacher must know to be without hope, for the permission to be examined cannot fail to stimulate a hope in the children that they may be able to pull through. When absolute failure happens, it operates with demoralizing effect upon the child in the destruction of its hope and the humbling of its pride. And should a child of low scholarship by accident obtain the necessary average and enter the institution he does it under great disadvantages, and after a brief and hopeless struggle is compelled to abandon the institution never again to re-enter. Nothing is better known and appreciated in school matters than that retrogradation of a pupil is the cause of intense humiliation and unhappiness and is always to be avoided.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

To prevent so disagreeable a result a principal should, and we believe those in our schools are, exceedingly careful not to advance a pupil until in his honest judgment he is prepared for the higher grade. It is not unreasonable therefore to expect principals to be equally careful and conscientious in submitting their pupils for examination with a view to admission to the High School. In order to prevent the evil of which we complain we recommend the following form for the certificate to be given by principals to their pupils for their admission to the High School examination:

PITTSBURGH, ——, 187–.

——— Sub District Schools.

I, ——— Principal, do certify on honor that ———, is a resident of said Sub District and has been a pupil in said Schools, and, having passed the preliminary examination, I believe that he has attained such rank in scholarship as to entitle him to admission to the High School.

———
Principal.

This certificate to be endorsed as heretofore by the member of this board from the Sub District, and the principal to be charged with the duty of obtaining the endorsement.

This latter suggestion is prompted by the fact that in too many instances the certificates are presented at the High school without the necessary endorsement causing more trouble afterwards to obtain it than if the matter were attended to at the proper time.

In order that there may in the future be no room for complaint in regard to this matter we have directed that these certificates remain in charge of the principal, and not as heretofore taken possession of by the City Superintendent.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP.

The Principal of the High School, in his report, has called our attention to the necessity for some change in the Normal Department. In the examination of candidates for admission to the institution are now over, it was evident that but little, if any change could be made that could be carried into operation for this year. But desiring to give the matter that attention which its importance demands, we have referred the subject to a special committee to act in conjunction with the Faculty of the Normal Department.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

We regret the necessity which compels us to announce the resignation of Professor Chas. K. Wead, who for the past three years has so successfully and acceptably filled the chair of Physics. He leaves the institution for the purpose of continuing his studies in Europe. After diligent inquiry and careful consideration, we are unanimous in recommending for that position Mr. Albert E. Frost, a graduate of Allegheny and pupil of Prof. S. P. Langly of the Allegheny Observatory, by whom he is warmly recommended.

Mr. John J. Hill second assistant in the Commercial Department also declines a re-election, for the purpose of entering Yale. Mr Hill during his connection with that department has by his energy and tact assigned him conscientiously and well. We do not at present make any recommendation of a successor.

With the exception of Messrs. Wead and Hill we recommend the re-election of the present Faculty. With the addition of Mr. Frost the Faculty will be as follows:

B. C. Jillson, Principal.

H. W. Bancroft, Professor of Applied Mathematics.

Charles B. Wood, Professor of Pure Mathematics.

L. H. Durling, Professor of Natural Science.

Albert E. Frost, Professor of Physics.

Henry Gibbons, Professor of Latin and Greek.

Fred. Merrick, Assistant Professor of Latin.

Wm. Mason Evans, Professor of Elocution.

C. C. Cochran, Professor of Commercial Science.

Samuel D. Everhart, Professor of Theory of Accounts.

L. M. Voigt, Anna C. Woods, Jannie Ralston, E. S. Simpson, Preceptresses.

R. E. Henderson, Teacher of Mechanical Drawing.

Rosa Baelz, Teacher of Free hand Drawing.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh be and are hereby tendered to the Faculty of the Central High School for their devotion to the interests of this institution, and for the efficiency as educators, as evidenced by the late examination in that school and by the exercises at the annual commencement.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Central Board of Education be and they are hereby tendered to the principals and teachers of the various sub-districts of the city for the highly efficient manner in which very generally they have during the past year attended to the important work committed to them.

Resolved, That, as Mr. Chas. K. Wead, A.M., has severed his connection with Central High school, as Professor of Physics, after three years of faithful and successful service, and is about to go abroad to continue his education in his favorite department, the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh tender to him this acknowledgement of their appreciation of his efficiency as an educator, of the successful manner in which very generally they have during the past year attended to the important work committed to them.

Resolved, That, as Mr. Chas. K. Wead, A.M., has severed his connection with Central High school, as Professor of Physics, after three years of faithful and successful service, and is about to go abroad to continue his education in his favorite department, the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh tender to him this acknowledgement of their appreciation of his efficiency as an educator, of the successful manner in which he work in the High School, and express the hope that in whatever station he may occupy in the future his labors may be even more abundantly successful than they have been during his stay in the City of Pittsburgh.

The recommendations of the committee were all adopted and the faculty of the school was elected.

The music teachers employed during the past year were on motion of Mr. Harper, re-elected. Their names are as follows: Walter B. Slack, Joel M. Darling, Harry Horner, W. H. Slack, George W. Huey, E. E. Rinehart.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on petition of citizens of the Twenty-first ward, Lincoln school district, asking for the establishment of a separate school district in that election district, reported that a majority of citizens were in favor of the separate school. The committee recommended that the request be granted.

After some discussion the recommendation was adopted.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, as deferred from the last meeting, viz.: the proposition to consolidate the Intermediate and Primary Departments, and to be called the Primary Department, and rating the salaries according to experience, for three years $500, less than three years $400, and less than one year $300 was taken up.

After considerable discussion the recommendation of the committee was lost, and it was ordered that the departments and salaries remain as heretofore.

The Monongahela Academy was, on motion of Mr. Harper, allowed a principal and two teachers as heretofore.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the salary of the Principal of the High School was increased, but a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending July 10th, 1875. The deaths were: white males, 37; white females, 22; colored males, 2; total, 61. The social relations were: married, 8; single, 51; widows, 2. The causes of death were: Alcoholism, 1; drowding, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer of œsophagus, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of ovaries, 1; cholera infantum, 16; cholera, 1; cerebritis, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 8; convulsions, 4; diphtheritis, 1; diarrhea, 2; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; gastritis, 1; valvular diseases, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 4; meningitis, 3; paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 2; peritonitis, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1. Total, 61.

The Matthews Case.

Yesterday the Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which has been in session for several days past in Avery Chapel, Allegheny, concluded the investigation of the charges brought against the Rev. Matthews. The session, after a very short deliberation, found the reverend gentleman innocent of the charges brought against him. The matter is yet to be disposed of by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Fire at the Point.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a frame stable at the Point, belonging to one of the night sewengers, took fire from sparks blown from a pile of burning cinders and was burned down. An alarm was given and the firemen promptly responded, but too late to prevent the loss of the building and contents, including a horse.

ALEXANDER FINLEY, residing on Sixth street, South Side, received a bullet through his hand night before last, by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Argument on the Motion to Arrest—The Petition Characterized as a Gross Outrage—A Lesson in Professional Etiquette, etc.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, John Barton, Esq., filed an application on behalf of Christina Cramer and others against L. M. Morris and others, stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, asking the Court to quash the restraining order heretofore granted, and also to grant a warrant of arrest against the defendants. It was announced in the public prints, in advance of the filing of the petition, that such proceedings would be instituted, and it was alleged that many of the stockholders had made fraudulent conveyances and illegal transfers of their property in order to defraud their creditors. The petition was formally filed yesterday morning.

THE LEGAL POINTS.

Mr. Barton moved the Court to quash the proceedings in the bankruptcy case of L. M. Morris and others, on the ground that the partnership ceased to exist in 1873, while the bankrupt act applied only to existing partnerships. Should the Court refuse to quash, then he asked that a warrant of arrest be issued against all the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, and that the Court authorize the appointment of a provisional assignee to take charge of all their property, individual and otherwise. An affidavit as to judgments, mortgages and sales heretofore made was read.

S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., appeared for Mr. Morris, and in reply to the legal points raised, cited authorities to the effect that a partnership as to creditors still exists, notwithstanding a formal dissolution, provided there are joint debts and joint assets still existing, as in this case.

As to the other point, he held that the petitioners had no standing in court for a motion in arrest, and for provisional assignee, because the section which authorized such proceedings, predicated on section thirty-ninth of the Bankrupt Law had been complied with. That section provides for an involuntary proceeding against a debtor, specifying some fraudulent act done, enumerated in the section—said act of bankruptcy to be proved in a certain mode. When that shall have been done, then, and only then, can a petition be allowed for arrest, based on the fraud already proved, supported by averments and proof of further contemplated frauds, specified in section fortieth. These further frauds were, of course, all anticipatory. All allegations of past transactions were to be disregarded. He further held that the fiduavit was bad in this also: that it referred only to the past, and not to anything in contemplation.

Mr. Schoyer further showed that these proceedings in bankruptcy were not under section thirty-nine at all; did not specify *any* act of bankruptcy, and averred only an inability to pay their debts under a section relating to partnerships. He cited several authorities to support his position.

AN OUTRAGE AND A LIBEL.

Having thus answered the legal propositions advanced by Mr. Barton, Mr. Schoyer asked the court to indulge him in a few remarks as to the equity of the case. Some of the statements made in the petition were untrue. Mr. John Herron, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Henry Gerwig, and other highly reputable citizens, had been charged with attempting to defraud their creditors by illegal transfers of their property. And how had this charge been made originally? It was not evidence of the highest professional etiquette, for counsel to file an application and first been given through one or two of the public prints. It was due to the Court, as also to the defendants, that they have notice of the proceeding before it is heralded to the world by means of the press. Before any paper appeared upon record, these defendants had been charged with fraud, with fraud and rascality. This was not only a great outrage, but a gross libel as well. It was upon the principle of convicting first, and trying them afterwards. He did not blame the reporters, as they had evidently obtained the information from other parties, and the latter, in turn, from the other side had not willingly permitted such an unjust attack to be made upon so many worthy but unfortunate gentlemen.

Mr. Schoyer then explained how he had been made and mortgages given since the failure, but the purpose was to pay debts. Houses and lands, as such, will not liquidate heavy liabilities. Property could be sold or mortgaged, and money raised before debts can be discharged. It was no doubt very nice for Mr. Barton to have pistol and shotgun bills make his money upon executions obtained in the State courts; but in doing so, he sacrified one hundred dollars for every hundred dollar's worth of property sold under the hammer. With a score or so of creditors, anxious to save themselves, even at the risk of the ruin of a large number of active business men, the Court would have a nice thing of it. But while it might be pleasant for Mr. Barton, it would be disastrous to many worthy men. This was the case with Mr. Herron, known throughout the county as an honorable man, charged with fraud; and many others, of equally high standing, were in the same category. If these men, struggling against the most adverse circumstances, were to be thus branded, and their property seized upon and sacrificed, the creditors would not realize thirty cents on the dollar. The proceedings in severance were intended to save the petitioning creditors, as well as to relieve the debtors, embracing a large number of the best business men in the city.

Mr. Schoyer then referred to the plan approved by the Finance Committee, and ratified by the City Council, and stated that Mr. Bailey, the Receiver, cordially approved the plan, and he had been requested to ask for a composition, and to tender payment of one hundred cents on the dollar, amply secured. But it was desirable that Mr. Barton's clients should have an advantage over creditors who had been indulgent and kind enough not to sue at all.

What was there then to warrant this gross attack upon reputable citizens, by asking that they be seized and thrown into prison as a set of rogues, intent upon cheating their creditors, when in fact they were making honest efforts to pay? The publication was a gross libel upon them.

Mr. Schoyer cited the cases of Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. Herron, and explained the nature of the acts complained of by Mr. Barton—acts perfectly honest and legitimate. No time had been allowed to prepare affidavits, or make explanations; but no doubt all the acts complained of were susceptible of proper explanation.

MR. GERWIG'S CASE.

David Reed, Esq., who appeared on behalf of Mr. Gerwig, one of the gentlemen branded before the world as guilty of fraud, stated to the court that the deed complained of was dated December 1873, and was a conveyance which Mr. Gerwig had made as assignee of John G. Eisenbeis. Mr. Barton would surely not ask this court to arrest Mr. Gerwig for making this deed! Mr. Gerwig was a man who prized his reputation above all earthly possessions, and held his good name as dearer to him than houses or lands. He would lose his last dollar rather than defraud any one.

MR. BARTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Barton replied very briefly. He stated that in the cases cited by Mr. Schoyer, there had been no dissolution under a decree of Court, but by the action of the parties themselves. As to the action of Mr. Bailey approved or disapproved the plan of settlement proposed, that had nothing to do with the case. In reply to the assertion that the petitioners had no standing in Court, it was sufficient to say that the petition side brought them there. So in regard to the statement that the petition alleged no act of bankruptcy, it was enough to say that the gentleman on the other side had shown the acts of bankruptcy by his proceeding here. As to the publication, about which so much had been said, it was sufficient to say that the petition had to be submitted to and signed by a number of persons, and some one had made known its contents.

The Court here took charge of the papers, but gave no intimation as to the result. The impression is that the Court will neither quash the proceedings nor grant an order of arrest.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

High Chimneys a Partial Remedy.

The following suggestive article is from the Chicago *Tribune*. There are a great many chimneys in Pittsburgh which might be much improved by adding to their height; and if there is economy in fuel, as well as partial relief from the smoke nuisance, by high chimneys, the work of "raising them up" cannot be commenced too soon:

No one can have failed to observe the enormous increase of smoke in the business part of the city within the last two or three years. The reason for it is the vastly greater number of steam engines now in use, and the increased consumption of soft coal. There is scarcely a large business block in the city which is not supplied with at least one steam engine; every building with an elevator or heated with steam has one constantly at work during the day, and often all night long. The result is a vast quantity of smoke, which, following the direction of the wind, is blown into windows and doors, and against the outside walls, blackening and soiling everything. In this way the nuisance is becoming almost intolerable, and is seriously marring the beauty of our city. Certain parties are now engaged in perfecting contrivances for the consumption of this smoke, and there is much warrant for anticipating considerable success. But, meanwhile, our own experience has taught us that, at a small outlay, and by a very simple means, a large portion of this smoke may be avoided. By converting the chimney to the Tribune building about sixteen feet higher than it was, we have saved from half a ton to one ton of coal a day, and there is certainly forty to fifty per cent less smoke than formerly. The smoke comes largely from partial and poor consumption of the coal, and this is owning to a defect in the draft. The best, and cheapest way of overcoming this is to increase the height of the chimney, which at the same time carries what smoke there is higher than before. The general adoption of this would relieve Chicago of a large part of the present nuisance, until smoke consumption shall have become a regular adjunct of every steam engine.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Those Cracked Castings—Action of the Engineer Sustained—Work on the Rising Mains to Proceed—Meeting of the Committee.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Brown in the chair, for the purpose of taking action upon the matter of the cracked castings. The Secretary read the following

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

We, your Sub-committee on Machinery, to whom was referred the subject of cracked castings, would report that after giving the matter a thorough examination we are of the opinion that the castings should be condemned, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mechanical Engineer be sustained in his action in condemning the defective castings.

SAML. MEARS,
GREGOR FOX,
H. E. WAINWRIGHT,
JNO. C. REILLY,
Committee.

The report of the committee was accepted.

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

On the motion to adopt the resolution Mr. Hunter addressed the committee and said he doubted the propriety of the proposed action. It was claimed by the Mechanical Engineer that he has the power to condemn defective machinery and if so, as the speaker also claimed, why should the committee interfere? When the engineer has this power the committee should let the matter alone and then any legal proceedings that may ensue will not be complicated by the committee.

Mr. Mears said he did not think that it was necessary to have referred the matter to the sub-committee but the resolution simply endorsed the action of the engineer in condemning the casting.

Mr. Lowry, engineer, had read the contract with Mr. Hartupee.

Mr. Goldthorpe agreed with Mr. Hunter and said for the reasons set forth by the latter, he could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Fox thought the Engineer ought to be sustained by the passage of the resolution.

City Attorney Bigelow, in answer to an inquiry from Chairman Brown, said the contract placed the whole power in the hands of the Mechanical Engineer, and he did not see any necessity for departing from it.

Mr. Hughes thought the resolution sustaining Mr. Lowry a very proper one.

Mr. Finley thought the Engineer the sole judge, and that the committee had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Bigelow said he did not think the resolution would affect the rights of either parties. It was simply a resolution of approval of action under the contract.

The report of the committee was approved and the resolution adopted.

On motion, the clerk of Select Council was requested to call a meeting of that body for next Friday afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals for the laying of pipe on Forty-second street, the money to be advanced by Mr. Irwin.

THE RISING MAINS.

The rising main question was next taken up.

Mr. Mears offered a resolution instructing Jared M. Brush & Co., contractors for the manufacture of the rising mains, to proceed with the work and complete it as soon as possible.

Mr. Finley interposed the objection that the question is now pending in the court, and has not been decided, it being claimed that Brush & Co. were not the lowest responsible bidders, as required by law.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Bigelow said as the matter now stood, there is nothing to restrain Brush & Co. from proceeding with the work. The court has decided that any charges of fraud in the contract in favor of the committee. As there are now no legal obstacles in the way of proceeding with the work, the contractor is bound to proceed, or the committee may forfeit and re-let it. The case could not be *finally* determined until reviewed by the Supreme Court, and this will delay the matter until next year. The Attorney suggested to the committee whether or not the city's interest was not to have the work done as speedily as possible, and allow the contractor to get return for the outlay already made.

Mr. Foley thought, perhaps, by the passage of the resolution the city may be bound for whatever Mr. Brush may be found so, even if the contract is taken away from them.

Mr. Bigelow said the resolution would have no effect other than to call the attention of the contractor to his duty in the matter. Mr. Bigelow then explained the present status of the rising main question.

After some further discussion Mr. Fox moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Brown, chairman, called attention to the large outlay of interest which is increasing the longer the completion of the works is delayed.

The amendment was put and lost by a tie vote—7 to 7. On the resolution the ayes and nays were called and resulted, ayes, 7; nays, 6.

Pending the announcement of the vote, a question as to the right of Mr. Rogers, member of Select Council from the Thirty-sixth ward, to take part in the proceedings was raised, on the ground that Mr. Rogers having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ballantine, and having been appointed on all committees of which that gentleman had been a member.

The clerk not having received official notice of such appointment, the chair ruled Mr. Rogers out.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Hartupee setting forth that when, early in the spring, a contract for fire plugs was awarded him, he understood that he was to ask for a composition, and to tender payment of one hundred cents on the dollar, amply secured. But it was desirable that Mr. Barton's clients should have an advantage over creditors who had been indulgent and kind enough not to sue at all.

What was there then to warrant this gross attack upon reputable citizens, by asking that they be seized and thrown into prison as a set of rogues, intent upon cheating their creditors, when in fact they were making honest efforts to pay? The publication was a gross libel upon them.

Mr. Schoyer cited the cases of Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. Herron, and explained the nature of the acts complained of by Mr. Barton—acts perfectly honest and legitimate. No time had been allowed to prepare affidavits, or make explanations; but no doubt all the acts complained of were susceptible of proper explanation.

MR. GERWIG'S CASE.

David Reed, Esq., who appeared on behalf of Mr. Gerwig, one of the gentlemen branded before the world as guilty of fraud, stated to the court that the deed complained of was dated December 1873, and was a conveyance which Mr. Gerwig had made as assignee of John G. Eisenbeis. Mr. Barton would surely not ask this court to arrest Mr. Gerwig for making this deed! Mr. Gerwig was a man who prized his reputation above all earthly possessions, and held his good name as dearer to him than houses or lands. He would lose his last dollar rather than defraud any one.

MR. BARTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Barton replied very briefly. He stated that in the cases cited by Mr. Sch